

CONVENTION VOTES TO SHELVE PRIMARY

Jefferson City, Sept. 4.—The Constitutional Convention today, by a vote of 53 to 9, adopted the proposal under which political parties can return to the convention system of nominating candidates for office.

The proposal makes it optional with the parties to make nominations by primary election or by a convention of delegates.

Delegates who voted against the proposal were: Atwood, Carroll Co.; Bowles, St. Louis; Cunningham, Polk; Haymes, Callas; McKinley, Putnam; Morrow, Howell; Robinson, DeKalb; Shannon, Kansas City, and Tubbs of Gasconade.

With the adoption of the proposal the convention completed the final passage of the report on suffrage and elections.

Collett of Chariton; Conwell, Kansas City, and Vernon of Laclede led the fight for the adoption of the proposal permitting the convention system in nominating candidates. It was opposed by Cunningham of Polk and Tubbs of Gasconade.

Vernon declared a return to the convention system of nominating candidates for State office would save \$1,200,000 to the taxpayers of the State within four years.

The text of the proposal: "A political party which cast 3 per cent of the total vote for Governor at the last preceding election shall have the right, at its option, to nominate its candidates to office either by party primary election or by convention of delegates, a law shall be passed regulating such primary elections and conventions, including the selection of delegates, and providing for the nomination of other candidates."

The St. Louis delegates who voted for the proposal were: Brinkman, Eschman, Lampkin, London, Scully, Taylor, Triessler and Zimmer.

Williams of St. Louis County also voted for it.

3-YEAR COMPARISON OF STATE FARM PRICES

Jefferson City, Sept. 4.—Missouri farm prices, August, 1923, at the shipping point, show advantages over August, 1922 and 1921, with the outstanding features being corn ruling higher than wheat in most localities, an upward tendency of hog prices since June, hay prices good, and better prices for butterfat and eggs, according to a report of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service made public here. The report gave the following price comparisons and conditions:

"Of the 44 farm products canvassed in August, 1923, compared to August, 1922, 32 are higher, two remain the same and only 10 are lower, while comparing August, 1923, with August, 1921, 23 are higher, two the same and 16 lower.

"In the livestock, hides and wool group all are higher than August a year ago except hogs, horses and mules, and all are higher than two years ago except horses and mules, while wool is two and one-half times above August, 1921, prices.

"Corn and all classes of hay are higher than last August, but wheat and rye are lower, wheat being quite generally below corn in most localities. Wheat and rye are the only products in grain and hay, now lower than August, 1921.

"All dairy and poultry products are above August, 1922, with good advances in butterfat and eggs, but eggs and chickens are slightly lower than two years ago. All fruits and vegetables are above last year's prices except potatoes and onions, but all are below August, 1921, prices except beans. A big advance has been registered in cotton seed over two years ago, but soy beans and cowpeas are lower. Tobacco prices are slightly under last year. The broom corn price is much higher.

"Among the supplies bought by the farmer, grass seeds are higher, also bran and cottonseed. Flour shows a slight decline from last year, while gasoline has dropped sensationally during this August. The price of sugar is slowly receding from the high prices in the spring, but is still nearly 2 cents a pound above the price of a year ago."

In a wild state a horse lives to be 35 to 40 years old, while the domestic horse is old at 25.

PEOPLE OF SIKESTON AND VICINITY TO PROFIT THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Co-operative Buying

FOR MORE THAN 300 STORES
FROM COAST TO COAST

--Secures Prices That Individual
Buyers, even for the very large
stores, never even hear about.

SUCH AN ORGANIZATION
IS THE

OVER 300 STORES **Associated Store Service** OVER 300 STORES
OFFICES 225 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

This associated buying is extended to only one store in a town. People of Sikeston and vicinity can now profit through this organized buying power. The Associated Store Service select the livest store in a worthwhile town--having no desire, they say, to do business with drones.

In Sikeston, Farmers Dry Goods and Clothing Co.
WAS SELECTED AS
"ONE OF THE 300"

The Farmers Dry Goods and Clothing Company Sikeston, Missouri
"THE STORE FOR BIG THINGS"

BUYING POWER OF FIVE MILLIONS

Quoting from a copy of the Merchandising Manager's Report recently received:

"After three and a half years of continual plugging--and growing from 27 stores to the 300 mark--this service is now ready to step into its own.

"We warn our members to look out for the **Greatest Merchandise Proposition** (in the near future) that has ever before been presented to them.

"Through this new move, we expect to enjoy a buying power of not less than **Five Millions of Dollars Annually**. You should feel proud you are a member of this service."

OF INTEREST TO COTTON GROWERS

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Cotton Growers Cooperative Association at New Madrid, August 23rd, 1923, the members of the Board who made the trip to Little Rock, Ark., expressed themselves as very well pleased with the men composing the Arkansas Board.

Mr. Ellis A. Jones of Parma, Mo., Director from District No. 5, expressed himself that the officers of the entire Board of Directors of the Arkansas Cotton Growers Cooperative Association to be, in his judgment, excellent business men and willing to trust their judgment in selling the cotton of the members of this Association.

Mr. Montgomery of Dexter, Mo., Director from District No. 2, expressed himself that in his opinion, that

Mr. C. G. Henry, President of the Arkansas Association, to be a conservative business man and that both Arkansas and Missouri Associations were fortunate in having his services. Mr. Montgomery also states that he was very much impressed with the complete office and its organization. Mr. Shelby of Charleston, Mo., Director from District No. 7, stated that he was well impressed with the equipment of the Arkansas Association to handle the business and the equipment to store and compress cotton of the Memphis Terminal Corporation.

Mr. Butler of Charleston, Mo., Director from District No. 6, also stated that the Missouri Association was very fortunate to be able to sell thru the Arkansas Association and that he was well impressed with the well balanced Board of Directors of the Arkansas Association.

President Caverno stated that the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Association were well versed business men and that the Board of the Mis-

souri Association would find it hard to live up to them.

69,000 New Members Added
Reports from cotton growers cooperative associations in nine of the twelve organized states show that 69,005 new members have been signed up during the progress of the membership campaign. Georgia leads with 6626, Texas second with 6571, Oklahoma third with 6082. Still larger additions are expected before the campaign closes.

The applications for membership received in the month of August by the Missouri Association and the old members are receiving cards to be mailed back to the Association was sent last week. Each member is requested to fill out the information asked for and to observe all instructions with regard to shipping cotton. The officers of the Association are anxious to serve the membership in all their transactions. They transport and warehouse cotton in the most

economical way possible. Thereby making the proceeds of the members cotton larger.

Dr. and Mrs. Leo H. Schnurbusch spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Truax of Cape Girardeau.

X. Caverno of Canalou and C. O. Raine of Hayti passed through Sikeston Wednesday enroute to Bloomfield where they attended a directors meeting of the S. E. Mo. Agricultural Bureau. E. C. Matthews, who is a director, also attended the meeting.

Several weeks ago some thief broke into Pitman's Tailor Shop and stole several suits of clothes belonging to customers. Among the number W. A. White lost a suit and he asked Pitman to make it good, but Pitman thought he was not responsible for goods stolen from his place of business and the result was a law suit. The suit was called in Justice Lechner's court Tuesday afternoon and the jury gave a verdict for \$7 in favor of White.

TO STANDARD READERS

There will be no issue of The Standard on Friday of next week as the force expect to enjoy the Fair every afternoon. The issue of Tuesday, September 11, will accommodate our advertisers and the edition of Tuesday, September 18, will carry a list of winners in the different departments of the Fair.

Tomorrow afternoon, September 8, J. H. Barnett will sell at the McCord Bros. sale barn, an offering of pure bred Poland China and Duroc hogs. These are good individuals and if you are interested be on hand. He will give 90 days time on an approved note.

A Sikeston lad in his early teens came home from Cape Girardeau, Labor Day, sick from the effects of White Mule. He was not our boy, but it grieved us just as much to hear that any lad would take chances on such poison and to so hurt his family and friends.

DEATHS IN JAPAN PUT AT 320,000

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Deaths in Japan as a result of Saturday's earthquake number 320,000, according to the latest estimate received by the Eastern News Agency, from the Osaka Asahi.

This estimate said there were 150,000 dead in Tokio, 100,000 in Yokohama, 60,000 in Yokosuka, and 10,000 in Atami.

The fires in Tokio were extinguished about dusk last night.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Japan and the Prince Regent escaped injury in the earthquake and are safe and well, according to a message received here today by the Japanese Embassy from Tokio by way of Paris. The message added that the Princess Yamashina, the Princess Hiro Kanin, daughter of Prince Kanin, and Prince Moromasa Higashikuni all members of the royal family; who were staying at a summer resort, were killed.

"A severe earthquake," the message said, "took place at Tokio and in some surrounding prefectures at noon, day before yesterday. It is predicted that the number of casualties will amount to more than 100,000. The downtown ward of Tokio has collapsed. The Imperial palace and residences of the Princess were damaged but none was burnt down."

The message was sent by the minister of the Imperial household yesterday.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—The Japanese liner Taiyo Maru, the largest steamer sailing out of an American Pacific port, sent out SOS signals from a point off the coast of Japan at 4:44 a. m. today, and then held a long radio conversation in Japanese code with the steamer Korea Maru in Yokohama harbor, according to a message received by the navy radio station here from its station in Cordova, Alaska.

Nagasaki, Sept. 4.—The special bureau opened for the aid of earthquake victims announces that 350,000 houses have been destroyed in Tokio and that the casualties greatly exceed 100,000.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—Tokio and Yokohama are virtually destroyed as the result of the earthquake which occurred last Saturday and the terrible fire that followed.

The casualties in both cities are appalling. At present no estimate is possible. The property damage will approximate hundreds of millions.

The American embassy was destroyed. Martial law prevails in all the cities in the devastated area. Tokio is orderly, although outside relief is needed badly.

Innumerable bodies of earthquake victims are clogged in the river Sumida, which flows through Tokio.

Thousands of frenzied men and women, overcome with excitement and fatigue, went mad and threw themselves into the river when the shocks were occurring. Thousands of others perished when the bridge across the Sumida river collapsed.

AUTO LOAD OF SNAKES OVERTURNED IN DANVILLE

Danville, Ill., Sept. 5.—Confusion prevailed when an automobile load of snakes overturned near here. The snakes were being transported from Cleveland, Ohio, to Kansas City by Carl Ward, Kansas City showman. Two of the snakes were killed in the mishap, several others escaped in the grass but were recaptured by Ward.

Despite Ward's assertion that all the snakes had been recaptured motorists at a garage repair men refused to aid him. Several drivers, seeing his predicament, offered to assist him but on seeing his "cargo" immediately withdrew their offer and made a hurried scramble for their cars. Finally two garage crews from the city, wearing rubber hip boots, made necessary repairs and towed the car to Danville.

M. G. Gresham was in Caruthersville on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Dave Reese, Mrs. S. P. Brite, Mrs. U. M. Montgomery, Mrs. J. C. Horner and Miss Pearl Jones attended the Charleston Baptist Association Wednesday.

Mrs. Nannie Meyers returned Sunday from Mayfield, Ky., where she has been visiting her niece Miss Catherine Carrico, who accompanied her home and will attend school here this winter.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column inch, net25c
Reading notices, per line10c
Financial Statements for banks \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum\$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties\$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States\$2.00

The trap is set and properly baited with a medley of attraction for the Fair next week. The Directors and active officers who have left nothing undone to make this the greatest Fair in the history of its organization and it is now up to the public to make it the financial success that it deserves. You know a Fair is put on as an educational feature and not for a money-making scheme, in fact, a place where the farmer and housewife can see all the labor saving machinery, all the improved live stock and products of the farm and the town man meet his customers and talk over the ups-and-downs of past years and build better things for the future. The women of town and country rub elbows and visit while they are looking at the needle work, the home economics and other sections where women delight to meet. To forget home and business worries for an entire week should mean much to this tired territory and The Standard trusts everybody will make the most of it.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad has opened a new hospital at St. Louis and has had a difficult time to secure experience nurses. They have decided to open a school for nurses and the only requirements are good health, good character and at least one year in High School. If any of our Sikeston girls are interested in this sort of a career they can address O. E. Serfini, Mo. Pac. Hospital, St. Louis, of J. E. Dover at Sikeston, for full particulars.

To Inquiring Girls: No, the handsome young man who has been making his headquarters in The Standard office for the past week, is not married. Neither are the other two handsome young men. The three older and handsomer men in the office make no claim to being married when away from home.

Wednesday of next week will be Boys and Girls Club Day as well as Free Day to all teachers and scholars in surrounding counties. If any teacher has failed to receive tickets for the school, come to the secretary's office where tickets will be furnished or notify secretary at once.

The principle of the veto is incorporated in all state constitutions except that of North Carolina, where the legislative authority is vested in the legislature alone.

Coal dust powder, especially prepared, is the latest aid to beauty. It is placed around the eyes to enhance the whiteness of the orbs.

CON. CON. NEWS LETTER WRITTEN BY HUBBARD

Jefferson City, August 31.—The work of the convention is nearing its close. Another week may see the winding up of its labors and the public will soon know just what it to be offered for its consideration. Third reading and final passage of reports was taken up this week and the first two days of voting saw three reports adopted. These were the articles covering Preamble, Bill of Rights and Distribution of Powers, Legislative, and Executive and Ministerial Departments.

Only two propositions in the Bill of Rights were voted out. The first was the proposition to insert the words, "the pursuit of happiness" in section 4, and it leaves the section just as it appears in the constitution of 1875. The other was the provision that would have allowed the state to take a change of venue in criminal prosecutions, a right now reserved to the defendant. This failed of adoption finally by a vote of 30 to 40.

The section relating to freedom of speech and of the press, as amended and adopted, reads: "That no laws shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

Sections 20 and 21 dealing with the taking of private property for private or public use have been rearranged although the substance is the same as in the old constitution. The first deals exclusively with the taking of private property for private use and the other with taking private property for public use, the last part of the old section 20 being transposed to the end of section 21.

Section 8 dealing with religious corporations, was adopted as it was approved when last before the convention. It provides "That no religious corporation shall be established in this state, except such as may be created under general law for the purpose of conducting the missionary, charitable or educational activities of a religious denomination or body, and owning real and personal property for such purposes; but such corporation shall not hold real estate for any period longer than six years, except such as is used for church edifices, parsonages, cemeteries, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or similar non-gainful religious, charitable or educational purposes."

Section 12, dealing with indictments shows an important improvement, since it provides, "that the indictment or information shall be sufficient if it state in plain and concise language the facts constituting the alleged offense."

A new section has been added providing "that the right of citizens of Missouri to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or sex."

Twenty-five other sections of the Bill of Rights remain unchanged, the amendments were offered to several of them. The Preamble, Boundaries and Divisions of Powers remain the same as in the old constitution.

In the legislative article several important amendments have been made.

The initiative and Referendum have a place at the head of the article in the revision. The number of signatures necessary for referring a law has been increased from 5 to 10 per cent of the legal voters in at least two-thirds of the congressional districts of the state. For initiating a law eight per cent of the voters must be secured to a petition as at present, but for initiating an amendment to the constitution the requirement will be 12 per cent. Laws enacted by the initiative may be amended or repealed as any other law. Referred laws are to be submitted on the ballot in the following form: "Shall the act of the general assembly be rejected?" This will put the burden of the fight to defeat the law on the enemies of the act.

An important change is made in the pay of the legislators and employees of the general assembly. The pay of members is increased from \$5 to \$10 per day for seventy days and from \$1 to \$2 for each day over the constitutional seventy. Revising sessions are fixed at ninety days for the maximum pay and the first session after the adoption of the constitution at 100 days. The pay of employees is limited to \$4 per day in the house and \$3 per day in the senate. It was stated in debate on this measure that expenses had run as high as \$24 per day in some sessions. In extra sessions it is provided that the limit shall be \$2 per day in the house and \$1.50 per day in the senate. Each member is to be allowed \$30 for postage, stationery and incidental expenses.

Provision is made for the election in the senate of a president pro tempore and in the house of a speaker pro tempore. These, with the speaker, are to receive the sum of \$2.50 per day extra compensation.

The beginning of the fiscal year is changed in the new code from January 1 to commence on July 1, and appropriations made by the first general assembly after the adoption of the constitution are to be for two and one-half years. This change is important in that the state departments and state institutions will not have to wait on legislative action each odd numbered year for money to carry on their work.

The general assembly is empowered specifically to enact compulsory or elective workmen's compensation laws and to provide for their administration.

The section in the report of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare has been added to the legislative report and reads: "The general assembly shall provide by law for the safeguarding of the public health."

The outstanding provision in the article on Executive and Ministerial Departments is that calling for an executive budget system. It is considered by its supporters as one of the most important provisions in the revised constitution, and one that should result in a saving to the state each year of more than the entire cost of the convention.

It is made the duty of the governor to prepare for submission to each session of the legislature a budget for the ensuing biennial period. He may require any officer or employee of the executive departments expending or supervising the expenditure of state moneys to furnish him itemized estimates and other information in such form and at such times as he may direct and may revise such estimates and provide public hearings at which he may require the attendance of such officers or employees.

Within ten days after the convening of the general assembly itemized estimates of the financial needs of each house are to be furnished to the governor to be included in the budget without revision but with such recommendation as he may think proper.

Within fifteen days after the beginning of the regular session the governor is to submit the budget which is to contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. It is to contain all the estimates so revised or certified and is to be accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations and re-appropriations clearly itemized; it is to show the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the current fiscal year together with the measures of taxation; if any; or for borrowings, if any, which the governor may propose for the increase or decrease of the revenues; it must be accompanied by a statement of the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the state; statements of the debts and funds of the state; an estimate of its financial condition as of the beginning and end of the biennial period; such other information as may be required by law and a statement of revenues and expenditures for the biennial period next preceding, in the form suitable for comparison. The governor may before final action by the legislature amend or supplement the budget submitted. It is provided that the general assembly may not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the governor except to strike out or reduce items it contains, but his provision does not apply to items for the general assembly nor the judiciary. The governor is given the right and the heads of departments may be required to appear either before the house or the senate to be heard and to answer inquiries relating to the budget.

Budget appropriation bills passed by the general assembly without amendment are to become laws immediately without further action by the governor, but appropriations for the general assembly and the judiciary are to be subject to his approval.

It is provided that the general assembly may not pass any other appropriation bills until the budget appropriation bills recommended by the governor have been finally acted upon by both houses, and not then unless the revenues and income to pay such appropriations have been provided for, or unappropriated funds sufficient to pay them remain in the treasury or the income and revenue as estimated by the governor show an unappropriated balance sufficient to cover the amount appropriated.

The general assembly is prohibited from making any appropriation for any fiscal period in excess of the income provided for that period, as the income is estimated by the governor.

Another important provision in the executive article is that which limits the executive departments to a total of twelve. Five of these are named as follows: State, headed by the secretary of state; treasury, headed by the state treasurer; audit and accounts under the direction of the state auditor; law, directed by the attorney general, and education headed by the department of education. Provision is made that the general assembly may name not to exceed seven more departments under proper supervision and all the powers and duties of the executive department of the state government are to be exercised by and through these departments and not otherwise. All offices, boards, bureaus, commissions and agencies then existing and exercising those powers and duties are to be abolished.

The proposal cutting down the number of members in the house from 150 to 63 and of the senate from 34 to 21 received unexpected support in the convention the first of the week and was passed to engrossment. Whether or not it will muster 42 votes on final passage remains to be seen. That party lines were broken was shown by the fact that eleven democrats supported it and nine republicans opposed its adoption.

FEEDING VALUE OF WHEAT

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry says that in digestible nutrients wheat and corn are practically equal, pound for pound, and that when corn is 75c a bushel and wheat 80c that wheat can be profitably fed (when coarsely ground or crushed), to all animals including poultry. Experiments in Nebraska have shown wheat in the test made to be 4 per cent more efficient than corn for fattening steers when fed with alfalfa hay, a little prairie hay and straw, wheat bran, and linseed meal. With corn at 75c per bushel, 80c wheat can be profitably fed to all animals including poultry; 84c wheat can be fed to cattle and hogs, but not to sheep and poultry; 92c wheat can be fed profitably to beef cattle only; when wheat is to be fed to horses it should be ground or rolled, and mixed with other feeds to guarantee against digestive troubles.

Fifteen new diseases of field and vegetable crops were reported in the United States during the year 1922, according to the plant disease survey of the Department of Agriculture. Twelve crops were affected. They are carrot, spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce, potato, radish, Chinese cabbage, bean, watermelon, sweet potato, tomato, and tobacco. Most of the new diseases appeared in very restricted areas, seeming to be the result of abnormal climatic and similar conditions.



Mr. Glancy
of
The MARQUETTE
18th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:
Room with Private Bath
One Person
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
Two Persons
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

GOOD SEED CHEAPEST MEANS OF INCREASING CORN YIELDS

Corn yields can be increased more surely and cheaply by the use of good seed than in any other way, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Unless a community has an experienced and honest corn breeder, the best place for the farmer to get his seed corn is from the fields on his farm or in the neighborhoods which were planted with a variety that has proved successful in the locality. The time for selecting seed corn in the field is almost here and preparations for handling the seed should soon be under way.

In selecting corn for seed, the ears should be taken from stalks which yield best in competition with others. Picking the seed corn direct from the field will give the farmer a chance to do this, and also to get ears that are free from disease and hang at a height convenient for husking. Drooping ears which shed rain readily usually will give the best seed, while in the South it is necessary to choose ears that are well protected from insects by a long, thick husk covering.

The same day the seed is gathered it should be hung in a dry, airy place. One of the best ways to cure seed corn is to hang it from the rafters of the barn or open shed, care being taken to see that it is thoroughly dry before there is danger of freezing. After it is well cured, store the corn in a dry place where it will not be damaged by mice, rats, birds, and insects. The corn that produces the best crop is cheapest in the long run and care in selecting and handling the seed will be more than repaid by increased yields.

A "round robin" is a petition signed by a number of persons in regular form. By placing the signatures in a circle undue prominence to any particular person is avoided.

Some 115,000 head of live stock thrived under the latest approved methods of care and feeding in 1922, due to the fact that they were kept by boys and girls who had joined a pig club, a beef club, or a dairy club, the actual care and management of the animals being a major part of club work. There were more than 78,000 of these young stockmen enrolled last year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, an increase of nearly 10,000 over the enrollment of the year before.

WHEAT SOWING ACREAGE

Missouri farmers report to the state and federal crop reporting service that the average August-time conclusion was to sow one-fourth less wheat this fall than one year ago. Wheat prices and fall-time soil conditions will modify this judgment in every county and the state at large.

In Missouri the winter wheat sown in the fall of 1922 was 3,132,000 acres, of which 3,076,000 lived through for harvesting. The average acreage sown in the years of 1909 to 1913, inclusive, the pre-war acreage, was 2,412,000 acres of wheat for the 1924 harvest.

The August planting intentions of Missouri farmers on winter wheat are

97 per cent of the pre-war acreage, and 75 per cent of the 1922 sowing. The estimated reduction in winter wheat acreage in the United States is 15.5 per cent, or thirty-nine million acres against forty-six million acres sown a year ago, of which only thirty-nine and three-quarter millions acres were harvested.

In five years the negro population of Detroit has increased 600 per cent.

When bread sells at ten cents a pound, it furnishes body fuel or energy at about eight cents per thousand calories. The man who works hard at manual labor can safely eat from one to two pounds of bread per day without crowding out of his diet the other food elements needed.

Reduce the Skidding Danger!

Buick Four-wheel Brakes



BUICK four-wheel brakes reduce to a minimum the skidding danger every driver encounters on wet pavements.

The action of the simple yet positive Buick brakes not only slows down the car safely but keeps it steady, preventing skidding to either side.

Buick four-wheel brakes operate with slight pressure on the service brake pedal, are of the Buick-proved external contracting type and function independently of the emergency brake.

Buick has taken this advanced step of designing four-wheel brakes on its 1924 cars in conformance with its well-known policy of providing owners with the safest and most dependable transportation.

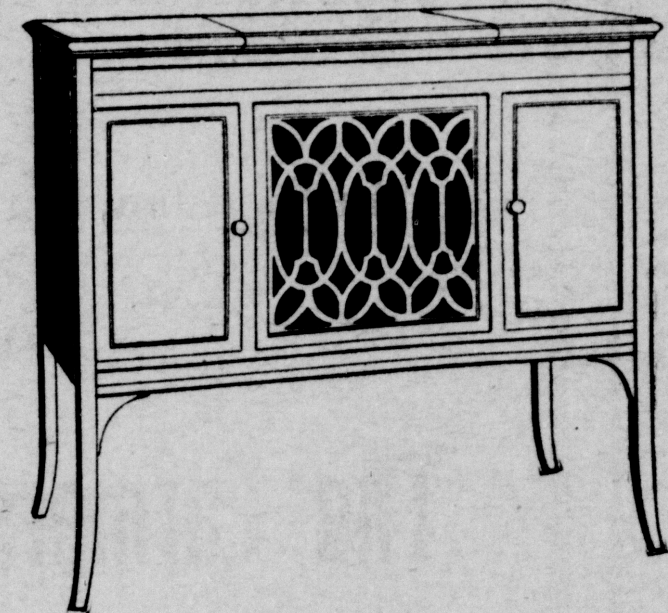
We will be pleased to give you a demonstration and let you prove the effectiveness of Buick four-wheel brakes yourself.

E-6-15-NP

Taylor Implement and Automobile Co.
SIKESTON, MO.

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

The New EDISON Baby Console \$175



Here is a phonograph that has won broad popularity among music lovers who readily recognize its compactness, beauty of design and finish and its superior Re-Creating qualities.

The New Edison through its life-like musical qualities actually offers you the artists in all but physical presence. It is the only phonograph that dares the test of direct comparison with the living artists.

We have again established a distributing station for Edison Phonographs in Sikeston. Space has been procured in the new Economy Variety Store operated by Mr. Hardwick, where a line of instruments and a good stock of records will at all times be available.

Prospective purchasers of pianos and player pianos may also be interested in learning that we will carry in this place a sample line of Gulbransen Pianos and Player Pianos, the exclusive agency of which is in our hands for this territory. Gulbransen Players sell for \$420.00 and \$495.00—the same price everywhere and that price is burned into the back of each instrument. No one gets a lower price—no one is charged more—its a fair and square policy.

We are mighty glad to get back to Sikeston with our music lines and trust we may be of some service to those who purchased Edisons and other instruments from us some years ago. With the Edison and Gulbransen as "top liners" we should be able to place good music in many homes where it is needed. Business-like terms of payment may be arranged by any one who merits credit. The record stock will be handled by the Economy Store on a cash basis.

Come in and hear your favorite music on Saturday, Sept. 15th. A nice program is being arranged.

The Lair Company



**Made for
each other**

Victor records are made for the Victrola, and the Victrola is made to reproduce Victor records. Only through this combination will you obtain what the artist intended you to have when he approved his record, as played on the Victrola.

Come in and find out how much pleasure music can give you. We will gladly play your favorite music for you.

We will put this machine in
your home for
\$3.00 per month
Derris, the Druggist





The Hat for You

The new Fall shape, varied, of course, to suit individual taste; but each one is made to give long and satisfactory service.

Several prices and a number of colors from which to choose.

Our Prices the Lowest
—Try Us

Farmers Dry Goods and Clothing Co.

"Merchandise of Quality for Less Money"

INFORMATION WANTED

August 29th Harvey Phillips sometimes called Harry Phillips, left Sikeston to seek employment and to this date nothing has been heard from him. He is 23 years of age, light complexion, light curly hair, bluish grey eyes, tall and weighs about 165 lbs. Wore dark green suit, light stripes, coat had belted back, straw hat. Anyone giving information will be thankfully received by his wife—Mrs. Fay Phillips, 328 Greer Avenue.

Mrs. J. M. Klein, Mrs. Murry Klein, Misses Camille Klein and Lucille Kendall spent Tuesday in Cape Girardeau.

Mrs. Lindsay Brown and daughter Miss Jennie of Charleston came over Wednesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sikes.

Dave Kevil returned Saturday from Memphis.

E. J. Keith returned Thursday from Kennett, where he had been on business.

Mrs. I. H. Dunaway of Morehouse visited in Sikeston Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. L. Shell of Morley passed through Sikeston Thursday enroute to Cairo.

Mrs. Amelia Smith, who has been nursing in Charleston, returned home Thursday.

Cotton Scales and Picker's Sacks at sympathy prices. — Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

W. H. Sikes, Emory Matthews, Joe Matthews and Loomis Mayfield left Thursday for Pickneyville, Ill., where they will attend a fair.

COOLIDGE'S APPEAL TO AID JAPAN

Washington, Sept. 3.—An appeal to the American people to contribute to the relief of the people of Japan was issued today by President Coolidge.

The American Red Cross was designated as the organization to which relief contributions should be transmitted.

At the same time it was made clear that such assistance as was within the means of the executive branch of the government would also be rendered.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"To the people of the United States: "An overwhelming disaster has overtaken the people of the friendly nation of Japan. While its extent has not as yet been officially reported, enough is known to justify the statement that the cities of Tokio and Yokohama and surrounding towns and villages have been largely, if not completely, destroyed by earthquake, fire and flood, with a resultant appalling loss of life and destitution and distress, requiring measures of urgent relief.

"Such assistance as is within the means of the executive department of the government will be rendered; but, realizing the great suffering which now needs relief and will need relief for days to come, I am prompted to appeal urgently to the American people, whose sympathies have always been so comprehensive, to contribute in aiding the unfortunate and in giving relief to the people of Japan.

"In order that the utmost co-ordination and effectiveness in the administration of the relief funds be obtained, I recommend that all contributions, clearly designated, be sent to the chairman of the American Red Cross at Washington, or to any of the local Red Cross chapters for transmission to Japan."

Immediately after the President's proclamation was made public the American Red Cross announced that it had started a relief fund with a contribution of \$100,000. In addition, it has appropriated from its reserve funds \$10,000 for the assistance of Americans in the disaster zone.

NEAR EAST RELIEF NOW BADLY NEEDED

Funds are needed at once, said Edwin M. Johnson, State Director, Eastern Missouri division of the Near East Relief Organization, if we are to cope with the serious situation now existing in the American orphanages in the Near East and especially in that operated in Corfu, Greece, directed by a Missouri man, Col. Stephen E. Lowe.

Col. Lowe has just cabled the national office that twenty children were killed when the Italians bombarded the old fort at Corfu, Greece, where they were quartered. These children were with about 400 other children bathing on the water front. Col. Lowe said he immediately inquired of Admiral Solari why these children were fired upon, because they were just children and could in no way have anything to do with the political question involved, but Admiral Solari said, "You know this is not war, this is only peaceful occupation," to which Col. Lowe replied, "Well, if what I saw Friday was peace, I do not know what war is." Meanwhile our little hospital has been filled with wounded children. Col. Lowe advises further that he has filed a report with the State Department, declaring the bombardment entirely unnecessary and that one officer with a handful of men could have accomplished the occupation without firing a single gun, and that nothing justified the firing of shots at buildings which they knew were occupied only by little children and unarmed refugees.

Contributions should be sent to W. W. Smith, State Treasurer, Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

There are approximately 13,000,000 motor cars in the western hemisphere and only 1,600,000 in the eastern hemisphere.

Every year 475,000,000 tons of salts and other chemicals dissolved from earth and rock are carried into the ocean by the rivers of North America.

More than 50 per cent reduction in the amount of freight claims for loss and damage was made in 1922 compared to 1921, instead of the \$96,700,000 paid out in 1921, only \$48,050,000 was paid during 1922. The Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture gets credit for a share of these savings due to their work in improving methods of boxing and crating. The educational work in introducing the better practices was stimulated by the American Railway Association, which conducts a bulletin service giving the causes of losses and how they may be corrected or minimized.

BOMBARDMENT OF CORFU KILLED 13

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Sept. 4.—The bombardment and occupation of Corfu by the Italian fleet were carried out with startling suddenness and terrible effect, and all the attendant circumstances have now become definitely established.

The Italian fleet was first sighted at 2:30 p. m. last Friday. It was in battle formation as it steamed northward along the Epirus coast toward the city. Preceding it was a dirigible which circled over the eastern part of the island.

By 3 o'clock two of the Italian destroyers were anchored in the harbor directly off the King George palace. Between that hour and 4 o'clock nine more warships entered the harbor, swinging into west-to-east positions in front of the town.

At 5 o'clock three blank shells were fired from one of the destroyers at the right end of the battle line, and city police began to hurry the frightened and uncomprehending citizens into the by-streets and toward their homes.

At six minutes past 5 the Italians began to shell the town. The first was directed at the old fort, or the citadel, on the right, and at the civil police school on the left of the town.

As the first shell exploded in the police school there was a mad rush of people from the street which faced the water front. At intervals during the next fifteen minutes shells poured through the brick school building or exploded against the Venetian fortress walls at the back and right of it. At the same time, shells were fired less frequently against the citadel behind the school.

Nine refugees of the citadel were killed outright.

The sight in the fort barracks, where 300 Armenian orphans were housed, was pitiful. During the firing, Miss Margaret Hancock, of the Lord Mayor's fund, applied temporary dressings to the wounded, and has been widely commended by the other workers for her courage and coolness during the bombardment.

The Near East Relief physician, Dr. Arslan, and an American nurse, Miss Priest, reached the wounded as soon as possible and applied dressings before they could be removed to the civil and Near East Relief hospitals.

One ward of the orphanage hospital was completely filled with seriously wounded children. Two of these, with terrible abdominal wounds, died the following day.

One little girl had her leg nearly severed by a shell fragment. Five of the orphan boys being cared for by the Near East Relief were wounded in the fort while coming down for their afternoon swim.

There were no casualties in the police school as all the students had withdrawn, believing the place to be exposed.

Five wounded, including three soldiers, were taken to the civil hospital. One of these, a refugee, died.

Thirteen deaths have been certified. It is believed that a few others who are missing were completely obliterated by the shells.

All of the victims except the three soldiers were refugees.

While the firing was going on H. I. Kneeland, of the Near East Relief and Gerald Graves, the British vice consul, decided to proceed to the Italian flagship immediately. They hoisted the British flag on a shore boat and rowed to an Italian submarine chaser which lay about 200 yards beyond the mole.

The commander of the chaser curtly refused to take them to the admiral and they rowed first to the nearest battleship anchored half a mile out, where they were refused a motor launch and then to the admiral's ship a half mile further to the west.

Before they reached the flagship, the Conte de Cavour, a white flag had been hoisted over the citadel and the firing ceased. Twenty-five shells had been fired into and over the town without one answering shot from the Greeks.

Eight thousand troops have been landed by the Italians.

Kneeland and Graves informed the Admiral, Solari, in command of the fleet, that the town was absolutely undefended and that neither fort mounted a gun. The British vice counsel protested against the shortness of the Italian warning as only fifteen minutes had elapsed between the time the Italian counsel had informed him of the impending bombardment, and the opening of fire. Graves said he had no opportunity to get British subjects out of the line of fire.

Kneeland protested against the firing against the civil police school, which endangered the lives of 1500 Near East Relief orphans.

The Admiral replied that the firing had been directed at the fort back of and above the police school. He added

ed that the demand for surrender was presented to the Prefect of Corfu at 3 o'clock. Admiral Solari said the Greek authorities had been directed to circulate the warning among the foreign consuls.

Admiral Solari said favorable action had been expected from the local Greek authorities but that at 4:30 the military commandment told him that was impossible.

Before firing was begun Admiral Solari told the protesters another warning was given the Greek authorities and at 5 o'clock three blank shells were fired.

After a six-minute interval gun fire began.

After Admiral Solari had asserted the Greek authorities had two hours' warning Kneeland and Graves withdrew and were carried ashore in a motor boat. A landing party was drawn up on deck with full accoutrements. Many light guns were visible on the deck.

Rome, Sept. 4.—The Italian press today takes issue with the protest made by Dr. William A. Kennedy, head of the British Save the Children Fund, against the bombardment of Corfu by the Italian fleet, with the consequent killing and wounding of refugees.

It is declared that the Italian naval division, besides signalling a demand for surrender, sent ashore Naval Commander Foschini, who explained to the Greek commander the reasons and objects of the Italian occupation. He explained that unless the Greek commander hoisted the white flag or at least a Red Cross flag, the Italian ships would open fire on the military buildings and fortress.

The city proper is a considerable distance from the fortress, it is set forth, and therefore there appeared to the Italians to be no danger to civilians, as they were under the impression that all the buildings inside the fortress were used for barracks, stores, or other military purposes.

The Greek commander, according to the Italian commentators, knew of the presence of the refugees in the fortress and had ample time to evacuate them after being warned that unless he surrendered the fort it would be fired upon. The newspapers assert that the British Vice Consul in Corfu telegraphed the Foreign Office concerning the Italian version of the affair.

The population of Corfu, it is said, were not aware of the assassination

MRS. H. J. WELSH

TEACHER OF PIANO

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of the Tellini mission in Greece and the consequent Italian action, and thought the squadron approaching the island were British. The truth became known only when the foreign consuls returned to shore from their visit to the Italian flagship.

A Corfu dispatch says Vice Admiral Simonetti has installed himself as Governor of the island and assumed direction of all the local services. It is reported that perfect calm and order prevail with Italian airplanes circling over the island.

MISSOURI GRAIN

Missouri corn prices are decidedly higher than in August, 1922, or August, 1921, while wheat is lower than both the previous years and oats is about the same as last year, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Missouri corn averages 91 cents per bushel against 63 cents two years ago. The average price of wheat is 86 cents per bushel compared to 90 cents last year and \$1.01 in August, 1921. The quotation on corn is quite generally above that for wheat. Oats average 41 cents per bushel against the same figure last August and 33 cents for two years ago.

The ruling price for grain in the greater portion of Missouri runs over a very narrow range. The greatest difference between corn and wheat occurs in the counties with a short crop last year and in counties where a large number of live stock were fed during the winter and spring.

Skfha dare fham ldNo saat
A real star radiates heat, and as it cools it shrinks.

It can be arranged for those entering any time next week or the Monday following to join the new classes which were organized at the big Fall Opening of the Chillicothe Business College last Tuesday.

JUDGE GRAVES URGED FOR GOVERNOR

Jefferson City, Sept. 3.—Judge W. W. Graves of the Supreme Court has been urged to permit his name to be used as a Democratic candidate for Governor. He has not yielded so far and it is doubtful if his consent can be obtained. Col. Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis who visited him several days last week, accompanied by Mrs. Hawes, while really on a mission to meet old friends, was among the Democratic leaders who visited Judge Graves and urged him to heal the breach in the party occasioned by the fight on United States Senator Reed. The Judge was told that there was little prospect of former Governor Gardner getting in the race and that he could command the support of all factions and prove a vote-getting candidate, a feat he has accomplished several times in the past when a candidate of his party.

The Chillicothe Business College opened its 34th year Tuesday with the largest attendance in its history.

Yosemite is supposed to get its name from an Indian word meaning grizzly bear, but that species of bear is now extinct in California.

Chemical research is revealing new uses for wood that were not dreamed of a few years ago, declares the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. One example is that of the extended use of pulp wood not only for paper making but also for fiber containers, wallboard, and similar forms of material. Wood is already in use for the making of artificial silk, rope, carpets and other fabrics. Because of this great progress in the discovery of new uses for wood, the department declares it to be all the more necessary to treat the country's forests as crop lands rather than as timber mines with no thought of replacement.

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LANDERS, FRARY & CLARKE'S
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LEAD
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KOKOMO FENCING & BARB WIRE
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PESSIMIST'S VIEW OF DEATH

Just how does an avowed atheist look upon death, when it touches him closely, in the decease of a near relative? Ingersoll, by the way, was not an atheist, but an agnostic. He never denied the possibility of a hereafter. And he was a cheerful man. Llewellyn Powys, author of "Ebony and Ivory," a book of short stories of life in Africa, over and over asserts his disbelief in immortality and deity. His last chapter, written in England, tells his reflections on the death of his brother.

"Yesterday my brother died, and as I write in our little parlor there hangs over the house that vague, indefinable hush which pervades human domiciles in the presence of death. It is always the same; an old man dies, a woman, a child, immediately a palpable stillness descends upon everything, people going to and fro with the furtive tread of ghosts, and the very clocks with their silly moon-faces seem to hold their breath.

I sat with my brother to the very end, watched the gray dew of death appear on his forehead, and his limbs jerk convulsively. 'It is well that we two met' were his last words, and a few minutes later his jaw fell open like a broken clock-work toy."

Narrating then how he wandered over the familiar countryside, where he and his brother had spent happy days under conditions which seemed to make it a privilege merely to be above ground, he continues:

"Tonight for the first time I had it in my heart to dispute that privilege. Right before me, like an enormous toad, the squat medieval church crouched among the tombs, a foul corpse-eater, it seemed to me, drawing all men, one by one, into its dusty insatiable belly. Must my brother's body, so noble in my eyes, so beautiful be also delivered up? A week hence, I thought, and he would have already have lain here for some hours. A fearful thing is the end of man. Light of step, with divine radiance in his eyes, he treads over earth's cornlands to be at last flat on his back, reeking and putrescent.

"What God could have been mean and insolent enough to have devised

so ignominious a sequel? What God indeed?

Continuing his imaginings of the contents of the graveyards, he says: "With such a shameful vision of mortal ignominy before my eyes, all hope of ever again holding communion with my brother faded away. My belief in annihilation presented itself with all the force of an absolute conviction. How like poor, gullible, self-important humanity, in the face of such visible corruption, to go imagining other spheres and realms contrived for the sole purpose of preserving their pitiable personalities! For what possible reason, I asked myself, should nature in man's case undertake this vast and punctilious economy? Nature, who in all her dealings is so prodigal, so thriftless, squandering her life giving sunshine through the wastes of plantless space, guiding delicately to ultimate extinction the half of her offspring.

"It is well that we two have met' had been my brother's last words, an utterance full of Roman dignity. Here was no whining after divine indulgence, no clinging to impossible hopes. What if the world does contain no purpose, but only a series of sensations for the elect, the chosen, to experience, during an inconsequential transit? Should that dismay us, we, the head and crown of living animals? * * We accept these terms, we delight in them. The very pride of man, indeed, rests upon his mortality, for so, and only so, does he appear an heroic figure under the sun." He returns to the room where the dead lay, and as morning breaks concludes his chapter with the words:

"Gradually in its diurnal swing our portion of the earth caught the light of the sun, whose radiance spread over the room, upon the familiar books, upon the geraniums at the window and upon the ashen features lying there full of pride, contempt and scorn."

Pride of what? Contempt and scorn of whom? Does not the writer of this attempted defiance of death half reveal intense regret for his assumed denial of a future life? The contempt and scorn which it seemed to him characterized his dead brother's features—were they not a reflection of his own feeling against a Deity denied by word of mouth but implied in this and other heart-breaking confessions.—Post-Dispatch.

The calamity that has fallen to Japan in the recent earthquake is the greatest recorded in the history of the world. The United States will promptly lend aid to these stricken people and every individual should respond generously. The earthquake in San Francisco a few years ago, when but a few more than 600 souls were taken, was a shock to the country, but nothing to taking of 500,000 people within an hour. Thousands of homes were destroyed with clothing and food and they must be helped.

RESURRECTION OF TURKEY

By Oct. 3 the last of the allied troops will have evacuated Constantinople and that city of over 1,000,000 people will again be under complete control of the Angora Government, which Government may not be looked upon as the central guiding force of the world's Mohammedan population, numbering 227,000,000 souls.

This triumph of Turkish force and diplomacy is not a mere political triumph, and its significance ought to impress those Christians especially who are eager to weaken Christianity as a civilizing influence by quarreling and fighting among themselves. The Turkish resurrection is a triumph of Islam, the religion which, founded in the seventh century after Christ, is the same today, in all its teachings and dogmas as it was then. Having spread through Asia and a great part of Africa, having no color prejudice, and being favorable to such evils as polygamy and slavery, it is a very real competitor of Christianity, gathering in with ease thousands of semicivilized or uncivilized races where Christianity fails to make much impression. It has abolished cannibalism and fetishism and idolatry in those parts of Africa where it has spread, and in the opinion of competent observers, "it remains the great and only vitalizing faith in the Orient in the twentieth century."

The next few years will show whether Islamism, as a religion and a system of jurisprudence and policy has moved forward with the political leaders who have converted Turkey into a self-governing nation, under a parliament duly elected on modern lines. However that may be, the fact remains that Mohammedanism is now stronger than ever. It is a power to be reckoned with, and it is bitterly anti-Christian. In round numbers, there are 566,000,000 Christians in the world, and over a billion non-Christian people. Surely it is time for so-called Christian nations and the various denominations and churches to set a better example to these non-Christian peoples than has been set in the past.—Post-Dispatch.

The late bombardment from the rear has cast suspicion on many men who appear on the street with patches on the seat of their trousers.

Italy, by her bombardment of defenseless refugees on the island of Corfu, will gain little sympathy from other nations. Because five Italian subjects were murdered on Greek territory was no sign that the Greek government had anything to do with it. Italy only wanted slight provocation to take these Grecian islands in order to give her control over the Adriatic Sea. It was a dangerous thing to do, for Hungary, Serbia and other nearby nations are not sympathetic with Italy and may join Greece and go after the macaroni eaters.

COOLIDGE AND McADOO LEAD IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 3.—South Dakota will be the first state in the Union to express a choice for President in the campaign of 1924. The South Dakota primary election at which candidates for President of the United States will be endorsed by the Republican and Democratic parties of the State, will be held the third Tuesday in March, 1924. The State proposal meeting of the parties will be held in December next, and, at these, candidates for President of the United States, and for State offices, will be put forth by the Republicans and Democrats and placed upon the ballots which will come before the voters at the State primary election in March.

Present indications are that the Democrats of South Dakota will endorse the candidacy of William G. McAdoo should McAdoo decide to become a candidate, as seems to be expected in usually well-informed Democratic circles.

So far as the Republicans of South Dakota are concerned they will doubtless be divided among several promising candidates. It is recalled that the South Dakota Republicans were the first four years ago to endorse President Coolidge for nomination to the office of Vice President of the United States, and because of this it is thought the Coolidge sentiment in South Dakota yet is strong and will rally behind the President should he decide to become a candidate for nomination to the presidency next year.

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and Senator Hiram Johnson of California, also are greatly admired by numbers of South Dakota Republicans and should they enter the field for the Republican presidential nomination it is certain that one of the greatest political battles in the history of South Dakota would be waged by the supporters of the various candidates, in an effort to win an endorsement for their special candidates at the primary election in March.

Those in touch with Democratic affairs in South Dakota assert there is quite a sprinkling of sentiment among Democratic voters for Henry Ford as the Democratic candidate for President, but the Democrats of the State who are for McAdoo belittle the Ford strength in South Dakota and appear to believe it will not be a hard matter to line up a large majority of the South Dakota Democrats to the support of McAdoo should McAdoo be a candidate.

THREE PER CENT IMMIGRATION

New York World

What even three per cent immigration does to increase the population of the United States is indicated by the fact that during the last fiscal year 422,819 aliens were admitted under the quota plan. This amounted to the addition of a city larger than Buffalo. And as 130,142 immigrants gave New York as their future residence, the city received from Ellis Island about as many new residents as the population of Richmond Borough.

Of the aliens admitted, 16,542 gave professional occupations, 1709 of them clergy; 106,213 were skilled workers and 208,579 of miscellaneous vocations, including 52,233 servants and 83,442 laborers. The Germans admitted numbered 65,543, Mexicans 62,709, English 60,524, Hebrews 49,779, Scandinavians 37,630, Irish 30,386. Of the 20,619 persons debarred, 8239 were excluded as likely to become public charges, 2095 as unable to read, 955 because of diseases and 2680 for exceeding the quota. This hardship was suffered by only one-half of 1 per cent of those who sought admission.

The deportations gave a special interest. Of 3661 persons deported 385 were sent back as criminals and only 13 as anarchists. The latter figure shows rejections upon this ground reduced to something like a negligible minimum.

Up to 1829 people used the flint and steel, the first lucifer matches being introduced in Europe and America as a great invention in 1829.

While only eight or nine boys and girls could win in the poultry judging contest which was a part of the Texas Agricultural College's short course held at College Station in July, 4,000 Texas boys and girls were trained by extension workers to judge the desirable and undesirable points of tandard bred and utility breeds of poultry while club members were preparing for the contest. Every club member in some counties received training. Local and county contests between club members to determine the champion judges increased their skill and enthusiasm. Fifty counties were represented in the State contest, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, and these will have the lasting benefit of young poultrymen skilled in the selection of profitable stock.

McADOO OPENS FIRE ON THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 3.—William G. McAdoo, former Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, has opened his guns on the Republican administration. In an article appearing in the August number of the Washington Democrat, McAdoo charges the Republican party with robbing the American farmer through the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill and the Esch-Cummins railroad bill.

In contrast, McAdoo claims, the Democratic party gave the farmers a chance to make profits instead of losses.

The tariff McAdoo characterizes as a crime, the Esch-Cummins bill a vicious system of rate making.

In no field has Republican leadership proven home futile and fruitless than in the field of agriculture," McAdoo writes.

"In its platform of 1920 the Republican party declared for a policy of deflation. It was supposed that deflation would be applied to all classes and interests in the event of Republican victory. But deflation has been directed at agriculture and labor, while the great trusts, combinations and selfish interests have been inflated and subsidized through the highest protective tariff this country has ever known, with the result that the farmers are shot to pieces by low prices for all they have to sell and by high prices for all they have to buy. The farmers have been robbed while privilege has been rewarded through the Fordney-McCumber tariff and the general policies of the administration.

"We have heard a great deal the past two years about additional farm credits," McAdoo continues, "but the idea of the administration seems to be that more farm-credit legislation is all that the farmers need.

"Of course, ample farm credit is always necessary. The last Democratic administration provided greatly enlarged credit facilities for the farmers through the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Farm Loan system. But it is not credit the farmers need so much as more and better markets where they can sell their products at a profit instead of at a loss.

"How can the farmers or anybody else have credit, no matter what laws are on the books, so long as they are making losses instead of profits?"

DR. H. E. REUBER
Osteopathic Physician
257-258 McCoy Tanner Building
Telephone 132
SIKESTON, MO.

HARRY C. BLANTON
Attorney-at-Law
Sikeston, Mo.
Rooms 210-12
Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.
Phones: Office 473 Res. 509

RALPH E. BAILEY
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McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

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Bankers do not consider deficits good security.

"If farmers are put in position to make profits instead of losses they will have no trouble about credits."

General Pershing receives \$10,000 a year.

More than 500,000,000 chickens are raised on the farms of the United States every year.

BLOOMFIELD LAWYER FOUND DEAD IN BED

Bloomfield, Mo., Sept. 4.—Krat C. Spence, 50 years old, a lawyer and active in Democratic politics, was found dead in bed today by his wife.

He was a State Senator from 1904 to 1910, and had served as Prosecuting Attorney for Stoddard County.

When you think of Chicago

One can hardly think of Chicago without thinking of Wabash—the road that has furnished the standard of Chicago service for many years.



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SIKESTON, MO.

P. & G. SOAP 12 bars for 53c

Gold Medal Flour 24-lb. sack 91c

BANANAS 3 pounds for 27c

LARD, per pound 15c

TIN CANS per dozen 54c

JELLY GLASSES per doz. 39c

Navy Beans 3 lbs. for 28c | Cornflakes or Post Toasties large pkg. 13c

COUNTRY CLUB VELVET CAKES assorted flavors 9c

HAMS sugar cured 25c | Pink Salmon per can 14c

Rolled Oats per lb. 4c | Pork & Beans Country Club per can 10c

CORN standard per can 10c | Galvanized Tubs No. 2 each 72c

Cream Cheese per lb. 35c | Rice Blue Rose per pound 7c

Country Club Apple Butter, jar 29c

Shredded Wheat per pkg 12 | Bread Country Club large loaf 7c

Bacon per lb. 21c | Soap Powder Kroger's per pkg. 16c

Sardines in oil per can 7c | LIMA BEANS per pound 11c

Peas Standard per can 13c | Corn Country Club 16c

Washboards each 59c | Creamonut Oleo per lb. 24c

Kroger Cakes Macaroon Snaps, per lb. 17c
Graham Wafers, per lb. 14c Cocoa Taffy Bars, per lb. 17c
Vanilla Wafers, lb. 24c

Postponed

WE REGRET TO announce that on account of our building not being completed on time, we are forced to postpone our opening 'til

Saturday, September 15

9:00 O'CLOCK, A. M.

We will positively open on that date

HARDWICK'S
ECONOMY CENTER
Sikeston, Missouri.

GERMAN PEOPLE READY TO RISE

Nuremberg, Germany, Sept. 3.—“The German people are ready to rise in a war of liberation. To talk of a Putsch or Bavarian separation at this moment is sheer nonsense. The half million men (Fascisti) here are those who will free Germany from French oppression. Not today, not tomorrow but soon.”

In these words Gen. Ludendorff in an exclusive interview interpreted the significance of the military demonstration yesterday in this medieval city in commemoration of the Prussian victory at Sedan.

While he spoke, thousands of Fascisti clamored outside the Furstenhof Hotel and Ludendorff was compelled to interrupt the conversation no less than six times to go out on the balcony and bow to the crowds.

He was dressed in the full regalia of a Field Marshal. His face was stern and forbidding as on the eve of a great battle. Around him stood officers of Capt. Ehrhardt's corps. This organization is under the ban of the Government, but its leaders are the heroes of the monarchists. They were in the uniforms of the old Death's Head Hussars.

Half an hour before Gen. Ludendorff, in an automobile, had headed a procession with other military leaders and members of the old royal family.

Just before the demonstration began, he gave a silver cup of wine to Prince Hans George von Schoenach-Carolath, son of Princess Hermine, with the words, “for your Majesty.” It is common knowledge that Ludendorff does not want the Hohenzollerns back, but if his “moment” comes, the throne will go to this eldest son of the former Kaiser's new wife.

Apparently the half million men are ready for action, but the leaders are not yet agreed on the advisability of it. All the leaders spoke publicly of a war of liberation. But none indicated that the exact moment has arrived. A union of Nationalists and Fascisti seems to have been accomplished, but the time is not yet deemed ripe.

The correspondent is informed the question of money and how to get it from big business is occupying the minds of the leaders. Man power for war is here. That is evident from the remarkable discipline of the volunteers and their fanatic enthusiasm.

But guns mean money and the money is in the hands of big business. Apparently the industrialists have not agreed to give it up, hoping to get what they want by bargaining with the French and without spending so much.

The only disturbances of the demonstration took place Saturday night when 20 Socialists attacked a group of Fascisti. Two of the attackers were hurt and one Fascisti.

Adolph Hitler, the Fascist leader, addressed big crowds last evening. He talked of resistance to the end and ridiculed the Stressemann Government.

The songs sung by the paraders in the Sedan victory parade included “Deutschland Ueber Alles” and “Victoriously We Will Conquer France.” The streets were decorated with imperial flags and crowds scattered roses on the marching troops.

These did not appear to be volunteers recruited from a defeated army, but, as Ludendorff put it, “a new army born in our days of darkness.” The general at first abruptly turned away questions gruffly but later expanded somewhat and declared:

“What you have seen—these fine, sturdy soldiers, these old officers, these new officers—are the liberators of Germany. We have shown the outside world Germany is not defeated. Her time is coming. We will not suffer the disruption of the Reich. We will have a United Germany with us. As we overthrew Napoleon 53 years ago, so will we trample Poincare. German manhood is ready.”

TO MISS FLAPPER

Blessings on thee, little dame—
Bareback girl with knees the same.
With thy rolled down silken hose
And thy short transparent clothes;
With thy red lips, redder more,
Smeared with lipstick from the store;
With thy makeup on thy face,
And thy bobbed hair's jaunty grace.
From my heart I give thee joy—
Glad that I was born a boy.

Ponce de Leon was killed by Indians.

Roy Baird and Miss Effie Graham both of Skeston were married here Saturday by J. B. Sanders. —Charleston Index.

A British expedition under the leadership of a woman, Mrs. Diana Strickland, of London is now being organized to probe the mysteries of the many remaining dark African forests.

A GOOD COTTON YIELD CERTAIN

The cotton situation in Southeast Missouri this season is satisfactory, with indication that there will be an average yield of a bale to the acre, according to Otis Wade, state entomologist, who passed through Cape Girardeau following a five-day survey of the situation in this section.

In some fields the yield will be even greater than one bale to the acre, he said, but that other fields might not produce so heavily. In Pemiscot County the expert said he saw one field he is sure will produce 1 1-2 bales to the acre.

Unless there is some unforeseen trouble arising within the next four weeks before picking gets under full swing, Wade believes that the cotton crop in Southeast Missouri will be the most successful in years. Fears for the safety of the cotton crop caused by the sudden appearance of the cotton leaf worm have been somewhat allayed and unless there is a new outbreak of the pest which is not allayed, cotton will not suffer from this pest.

Other pests, however, have attempted to blight the brilliant prospects of the cotton growers in this section. Wade told the Missourian that in Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties he found evidences of boll weevil and secured specimens of the insect which he took back to Columbia with him. They were found in only one field of each of the two counties, and had done little damage, Wade said. Wade attributed the presence of the weevil to the proximity to Arkansas where the weevil appears in cotton fields every season.

The weevil is strong and capable of traveling a long distance. Wade, humorously voiced the opinion of an old negro, but who came from the South. —“Sure, these are Arkansas weevil—they're stronger. These Missouri weevils don't fly, they sleep all time.”

Red spiders have also attacked cotton in Pemiscot county Wade said, but the damage from this pest has been slight. Cotton has advanced to such a stage now that the spider cannot hurt it, he explained.

Wade gave The Missourian the following statement regarding the survey made of the cotton growing counties of this section:

“The cotton worm which is now present in Southeast Missouri in unusual numbers, and which is causing considerable concern among cotton growers, is one of the oldest known insect pests of cotton in the United States.

“Early reports of entomologists tell of its great destruction as far back as 1867 and '68, and again in 1872 and '73. In 1911 and 1912 a rather serious outbreak occurred over an extensive area of the cotton growing sections.

“While this insect confines its attention to cotton plants and is generally distributed through the cotton belt each year it is only during exceptional years that it appears early enough to materially reduce the cotton yield. This insect does not winter over in this section, but farther to the south, mostly in tropical America. This is due to the fact that it hibernates in the adult or moth stage and the winters here are too cold for it.

“The moths are strong flyers and migrate long distances. This accounts for their sudden presence every summer or fall in the cotton sections of this country. During very mild winters moths may succeed in surviving the winters in the Gulf regions, thereby causing the earlier infestation farther north as is the case this summer.

“The principal factors responsible for early and severe ravages of the cotton worm are:

“1—One or more mild winters.
“2—Hot and moist weather, which accelerates the development of the insect.

“3—Scarcity of natural enemies.
“The lateness of the cotton crop this season, coupled with the early appearance of the moth, are the two factors chiefly responsible for the heavy present infestation in Southeast Missouri.

The control of the pest is an easy matter if given attention at the proper time. The method most commonly used is dusting the cotton foliage with arsenate poisons, preferable calcium arsenate. As soon as the plants show much ‘ragging’ by the worms. Three to five pounds per acre is sufficient and it can be dusted on pure.

“The damage so far by the worms has not been serious except in spots in the farthestmost southeast counties. There is no need for undue alarm. However, there is still danger from the oncoming crop of worms and every planter should be prepared to get in the field and dust his cotton as soon as the worms appear in numbers and threaten damage. It is impossible at this time to predict the possible damage by this next generation—it may not be as bad as the one

just past—and again it may be worse. We can't afford to gamble, so it behooves every one to be prepared. County agents should be consulted frequently.

The question is frequently asked—where fields are dusted with arsenical poisons? There is no danger if reasonable precautions are taken. Mules and horses taken into the fields should be muzzled. All others should

be kept out. There is no danger to cotton pickers unless they eat of the lint or leaves.

“Following is the approximate time for the different life stages of the cotton worm:

“Egg 3 to 4 days.
“Worm (or larvae) 1 to 2 weeks.
“Pupal (or webbed up stage) 1 to 3 weeks.
“Each female moth will begin laying eggs in one or two days after

coming from the pupal stage and will deposit from 300 to 600 eggs.”—The Southeast Missourian.

A French writer classifies all women by the size of their thumbs. Those with large thumbs are said to be more likely to possess native intelligence while the small thumbs indicate feeling.

Montreal is planning a new hotel to cost \$9,000,000.

The human-eye is only capable of receiving 10 impressions a second.

The new session of parliament is expected to provide for the centralization of London's electric supply, now in the hands of a number of companies.

Coast defense guns in the Panama Canal Zone measure 75 to 80 feet in length, the muzzle being 16 inches in diameter and firing a projectile five or six feet in length.

An Official Statement by the Governor of South Dakota

On August 29, Governor McMaster, of South Dakota, issued the following statement:—

“At a meeting with Colonel Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and other Standard Oil Officials, held in Pierre this morning, Mr. Stewart expressed unqualifiedly the willingness of Standard Oil to comply with the wishes of the consumers of the State of South Dakota in so far as those wishes could be expressed and interpreted by the governor of this state. These Standard officials, although they contend that the present prices do not properly reflect the costs of production, refining and distribution, plus a reasonable profit, were willing, at my request, to do one of two things—raise the price of gasoline immediately in the State of South Dakota where it would represent a six and six-tenths cent reduction over former prices, or maintain, for the time being, sixteen cent gasoline in the State of South Dakota, using Mitchell as a base.

“After due consideration, the Standard Oil officials were asked by the governor to maintain the present price of 16 cents for the time being. I wish to accept full responsibility for this situation and state that Standard Oil, by deed and act, is working in fullest co-operation with the governor of this state and therefore can in no respect be blamed for 16 cents gasoline from this date.

“I realize that the independents who have viciously assailed and attacked me will raise bitter complaint against this condition. However, after due consideration and investigation, I wish to say that if the former gasoline prices of this state were excessive, the independents of this state were just as responsible for that condition and were just as guilty of taking excess profits as was Standard Oil.

“At no time during the period which former gasoline prices prevailed did any independent of this state raise one objection or bring one complaint to this office in an effort to bring about any reduction in price but they were perfectly willing to profit to the fullest extent.

“I realize that all sorts of charges will be made against me because of this action, but in view of the fact that gasoline can be purchased at various refineries today for approximately seven cents a gallon, it will not work injury to the public cause if the Independents are forced for the time being to do business on a small margin of profit. There is no particular reason why the State Government should guarantee to the Independent Oil Dealers of this state, at least for the time being, fixed profits, especially in view of the fact that they were perfectly willing and were a party to take excessive profits from the people.”

This clearly defines the position which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has maintained throughout this controversy.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

3373

5 PER CENT FARM LOANS

Representing a company that has loaned millions of dollars on Southeast Missouri lands. I am making a low cost, clean-cut loan with liberal prepayment privileges. Inquiries solicited and held confidential.

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8



Prize Winning Stock

The best Live Stock, whatever their breed may be, can only be Prize Winners if they are properly fed.

GRISTO

STOCK & POULTRY FEEDS

are made to give stock and poultry raisers “Most Results Per Dollar.” You can get a GRISTO Feed for work animals, hogs, steers, caws and poultry—all fully guaranteed—all put up in the five point GRISTO Bag.

SOLD BY MOST GOOD DEALERS

Gristo Feeds are made by Scott County Milling Co., Skeston, Mo.

LARGEST SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN HISTORY OF SIKESTON

The Sikeston schools opened Monday with the largest High School enrollment in the history of the school. The High School is crowded having an enrollment of 230. There are 45 Seniors, 65 Juniors, 59 Sophomores and 71 Freshmen.

There are 32 taking Domestic Science and 35 taking Commercial work with more wanting it, but owing to a lack of room, equipment and insufficient teaching force they are prevented from taking this course.

The new department of Manual Training opened with the required number of 12 and with more wanting it. This department will be arranged to accommodate more by next year.

Thirty new pupils entered the Freshman class. Pupils have entered here from Fredericktown, Naylor, Portageville, Oran, Essex, Dogwood, Matthews, Kewanee, McMullin, Commerce, Bertrand, Cairo and one from the University of Missouri and Kentucky with several from the various rural districts.

Mr. Ellise guarantees this to be the biggest year and hopes the best of any heretofore.

The congested condition of the study hall has been done away with by the Eighth grade being maintained at the grade school and the Freshmen being put in the former eighth grade room.

The grade school has an enrollment of 630 pupils and is not yet crowded. More pupils are expected to enter after the Fair and after cotton is picked. This with the 60 enrolled in the colored school makes a total of 920 school children. There are approximately 80 pupils to a grade and about 40 to a room.

The drawing and art in the grade school is being given more attention by the new drawing teacher not being restricted to any certain grade.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

Coach Lingle says that he is well pleased with the prospects for a good football team this year. There is plenty of good material and as far as physical fitness is concerned nothing more could be asked. The team this year will be composed entirely of new players and it will take considerable time and practice to develop a good football machine. Practice was started last week and about three dozen boys reported to practice and give promise of developing into a smooth working machine before the season is well under way.

An athletic meeting will be held here Saturday morning at the High School building. The coaches from the various schools will meet to adopt the rules and regulations for the coming season.

A. F. Lindsay left Wednesday for McKenzie, Tenn.

See us before buying your Cotton Scales and Picker's Sacks. We have the prices. Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

Peek's Variety Store

- Perfume, bottle 10c
- Tooth Paste 10c
- Steel Wool, box 10c
- Hat Flowers, good values 10c
- Powder Puffs, Follies 10c
- Hair Nets, double mesh 10c
- Powder Compacts 33c
- Mail Boxes 19c
- Souvenirs of Sikeston 10c

We have a good assortment of Jewelry, Dishes, Glassware, Candy and etc. Visit the new Variety Store when you come to the Fair and save the difference.

Peek's Variety Store

THE HOUSEWIFE'S SCRAPBOOK

When creaming butter and sugar add very little hot milk, it will greatly expedite the blending.

Have a little salt on a paper on the table when ironing. Rub the irons over this and you will always have a smooth iron.

To remove scorch stains wet the spot and cover with borax. If it is only a slight scorch dampening and hanging the article in the direct sunlight will remove the stain.

When the screws in the eyeglasses require tightening and there is no screwdriver at hand, use a small steel pen.

Hang a small bag of sulphur in the birdcage to prevent insects from annoying the bird.

When the ironing board warps just put the coverings on the other side. In due time the board will become straight and remain so.

Ivory absorbs grease, hence oil and creamy cleansing substances should never be used.

Miss Rose E. Barry of Charleston visited Mrs. C. C. White a few days this week.

Miss Haven Mouser will leave Thursday night for Kirksville where she will enter school.

Miss Hallie Felker, who is nurse in the Elizabeth Hospital at Washington, D. C., arrived Tuesday for a visit with her brother, C. E. Felker, and family.

Miss Frances Bailey of Pittsburg, Kansas and Bill Clary of St. Louis, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Applegate, returned to their homes Saturday.

George Jordon, the associate editor of the Mo. Ruralist, and Prof. C. K. McClellan of the Arkansas University Fayette, Arkansas, will be Judges of the agricultural exhibits at the Fair.

POWDER MANUFACTURERS TO PROTECT GAME BIRDS

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 5.—The extensive areas of unoccupied land connected with the DuPont explosives plants in the United States, amounting to 36,344 acres, are to be used as sanctuaries where game and insectivorous birds will be protected. The Sporting Powder division of the company announced that this step was taken in connection with its plans for the better preservation of game. Several of the plants have already been stocked with game has multiplied and been protected to such an extent that it is said to be supplying the surrounding country.

The reservations to be used for this purpose are located in Pennsylvania, Colorado, Alabama, Washington, Iowa, West Virginia, Virginia, Minnesota, New Jersey, Missouri, Wisconsin and Montana. Many of the reservations are heavily wooded and particularly adapted for the purpose. There are twenty-four plant in all for game preservation purposes ranging from 6000 acres down to the average sized farm.

George Dye and son Frank returned Tuesday from Illinois.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Anthony and daughter, who have been visiting in Fredericktown, returned Sunday.

Frances Catherine Welch entertained Thursday afternoon with a party in honor of her fifth birthday. Those present were: Bobby and Joe Dover, Bud Stubbs, Hazel and Harry Young, Lillian Rita Derris, Margaret Mitchell, Elizabeth and Charles Frank, Ruth and Merrill McKinney, Almeda and Fred Jones, Charles Graham Lindley, Helen Vera Dudley, "Daddy" Felker, Margaret and A. J. Lindsay and Mary Lou and Mildred McCoy.

Byron Bowman left Wednesday night for points in Mississippi.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

Southeast Mo. Exhibit at Iowa Fair
The Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau is sending an exhibit of Southeast Missouri products to the Sioux City Fair, at Sioux City, Iowa, next week. This is one of the largest fairs in Iowa. The exhibit will be chiefly cotton and cotton by-products, as requested by the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, who has charge of the exhibit.

A number of states are participating in this event at Sioux City and the Missouri Boys and Girls Club Department at Columbia was called upon to bring a Missouri exhibit. Instead of making it an exhibit at large from the whole state, the Agricultural Bureau Extension Service appealed to the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau for a cotton exhibit, which was promptly furnished.

The exhibit will be in charge of R. H. Emberson, head of the Boys and Girls Club Department, of Columbia, Mo., and it will show stalks of cotton, cotton lint, cotton seed meal and other by-products, as well as photographs of Southeast Missouri cotton scenes, and many charts giving data as to yields, price received per acre, etc.

It is believed that the Missouri exhibit will attract more attention than those from other states as it will be the only exhibit featuring cotton. Mr. Emberson, who will have charge of the Missouri booth, promises to say many complimentary things about S. E. Missouri to Iowans who visit the exhibit.

S. E. Mo. Bulletin Being Written

The Southeast Missouri bulletin, entitled, "Southeast Missouri an Agricultural Empire," which is being prepared by the State Board of Agriculture, and written by Roy Godsey, of that department, is now being prepared and will be published soon.

Mr. Godsey has spent a portion of the past week in the office of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau, in St. Louis, gathering additional data and checking up his field notes with the Secretary of the Bureau. The manuscript will be ready for the printers within a few days.

The bulletin will contain between 50 and 100 pages and will be set out in chapters dealing with the history of the drainage development, the rapid improvement of the farming land, and a chapter on each of the principal crops and agricultural projects in Southeast Missouri.

Jewell Mayes, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, states that the Southeast Missouri bulletin will be the first one of the Sectional bulletins of the State to be published and that it will have priority over the other sectional bulletins because Southeast Missouri is the first section of the State to show an active and organized interest in helping itself, as demonstrated through the activities of the S. E. Missouri Agricultural Bureau.

When the bulletin is ready for distribution, copies may be received free by writing Jewell Mayes, Jefferson City, Mo.

We will help you make a profit on your cotton crop by selling you scales and sacks at a bargain. Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

Every pen in the hog pavilion has been engaged and a large tent will be erected to accommodate part of them. Twenty horses are already on the ground, several herds of cattle have engaged stalls and the live stock display will be full.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, T. A. Ridenour and Leslie Ridenour by their certain Deed of Trust dated the 13th day of November, 1919, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Scott County, at Deed Book 32 page 31, conveyed to M. G. Gresham, as Trustee, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, viz:

Lot One (1) in Block Four (4), in Fletcher's Addition to the City of Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri.

And Whereas, in said deed of trust it was provided that in case the said M. G. Gresham was unable to act as Trustee that the Sheriff of Scott County, Missouri, might act as his successor in trust;

And Whereas, the said M. G. Gresham is disqualified from acting as Trustee because of interest; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas the said note has become due and unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will proceed to sell the above described Real Estate at the City Hall Door in the City of Sikeston, in the County of Scott, State aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1923, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

William Kirkindall,
Acting Trustee
Dated this 6th day of September, 1923

SAYS FARMERS WILL NOT BE STAMPEDED

Urbana, Ill., Sept. 5.—Illinois farmers are refusing to be stampeded and are coming through the present price depression with fine courage, in the opinion of E. E. Elliott of the University of Illinois, after interviewing over 400 farmers of this state during the last two months. Elliott is extension specialist of the Department of Farm Organization and Management of the university.

The sound, substantial, property owning farmers are "sitting tight," he declared.

"In contrast to this," continued Elliott, "we are led to believe, through reports, that the agricultural atmosphere is in many localities apparently charged with pessimism."

"From the spring wheat section of the Northwest come reports of crop damage from rust and other causes. Warnings without number have been given the wheat farmers by Mother Nature. Those who have heeded the warnings have gradually changed their system of farming and are now securing a large share of their in-

come from meat, milk, cream and poultry.

"In the South, the exclusive cotton farmers have been driven to a system of diversified farming. The position of the corn belt farmer is in many ways similar to his neighbors."

"Two significant things stand out. First, the major clamor is apparently coming from a small minority of one-crop farmers."

"Second, with a full appreciation of the setback that has been given many farmers there is still a rainbow in the agricultural sky. Our hope lies in the fact that in every county or community there are a few farmers who have consistently made a profit every year. These men have in general been improving their methods of production in order to meet the new economic conditions."

Misses Annette Smith, Lottie Dover, Sara Malone, Mary William Smith, Mildred Stubblefield, Hilma Black, Martha Gresham, Lillian Shields and Martha Townsend of Hot Springs, Ark., gave a surprise party for Miss Anita Winchester Thursday, it being her birthday.

New Fall Millinery

At Popular Prices

Wonderfully attractive are the dainty and modish hats for Fall wear.

Each model has one or more touches which add that chic note of style so hard to define, yet so sought for by women who would be well dressed.

Miss Daisy Garden

MALONE THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 10 and 11

HAROLD LLOYD

-IN-



"Safety Last"

Mirthquake ahead!

Here is your safe sign of laughter insurance.

Smiles, giggles, shakes and roars positively assured until you hit the heights of hilarity then—

Uncontrolled laughter is absolutely guaranteed.

Thrills, thick and fast as Lloyd climbs the side of a 12 story building.

LAUGHS first and last in "Safety Last."

WARNING—Patrons who wear tight clothes will do so at their own risk during the run of this comedy. The management will not be responsible for ripped seams or loss of buttons.

SATURDAY

Last Installment Pearl White in

"PLUNDER"

The theatre will not be open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

WILL CLOSE FOR THE FAIR

The following merchants and business men of Sikeston will close their places of business from 12:00 o'clock to 6:00 o'clock each afternoon of the

S. E. Missouri District Fair

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
September 12, 13, 14 and 15

GREER, VAUGHN & FELKER
(The Bijou)

C. H. YANSON.

H. LAMPERT.

SUTTON BROS (Cash Grocery).

KROEGER STORE.

I. BECKER.

HESS & CO.

FARMERS GROCERY.

C. C. WHITE (Eagle Drug Store).

BUCKNER - RAGSDALE MERC.

CO.

DECKER & KELLER.

CITIZENS STORE CO.

ALF CARR.

BAKER-BOWMAN HARDWARE

CO.

LEHMAN-FOSTER CLOTHING

CO.

SIKESTON CONCRETE TILE &

CONSTRUCTION CO.

DUDLEY'S CONFECTIONERY.

SIKESTON GROCERY.

SAM'S SHOE SHOP.

ELI ABLES.

DAISY I. GARDEN.

STUBBS MOTOR CO., INC.

SIKESTON CLEANING AND

TAILORING CO.

V. B. HEISLER.

PINNELL STORE CO.

FARMERS DRY GOODS AND

CLOTHING CO.

DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST.

SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO.

SANITARY BARBER SHOP.

H. & H. GROCERY.

J. E. HAMBY BARBER SHOP.

COLE URNITURE CO.

G. A. DEMPSTER.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

BANK OF SIKESTON.

SIKESTON TRUST CO.

PEEK'S VARIETY STORE.

NEWS BULLETIN STATE HIGHWAY

Follow the Road Markers

The Missouri State Highway Department has issued the following bulletin in the interest of statewide travel:

"Follow the state road markings." This is the only direction a Missourian should give a statewide traveler. It is the only safe advice. No matter how well a private citizen may know the roads of his own community or how widely he may have traveled, the changing conditions, due to the progress of the road building projects in 114 counties make direction for a distance hazardous to the traveler.

The State Highway Department not only has supervision of the state road building, but it is charged with the care of all state roads, unimproved as well as improved. Its duty is to keep all designated state routes open and to provide and maintain safe, passable detours, wherever obstacles deflect traffic.

Every traveler should provide himself with a small map, with the state routes given and numbered. The traveler should select his routes and then follow the state signs and the official highway commission detour signs around projects under construction. The number is black on an oval shaped background of yellow metal, placed on a uniform steel post. In advance of a turn in the road, a yellow arrow beneath the oval sign, indicates a turn. The statewide traveler who observes these official markings need ask no questions and he need not lose any time.

It may be that in some instances a community road is better for a short distance, but there is no assurance that the traveler will get back into a state maintained road a few miles farther on. Whoever follows the state markings will be certain of his course and he will find it passable, and usually the best road.

Many Miles of Roads

The reports of the State Highway Commission for the past eight months indicate great activity in road building all over the state. There are at present some 440 projects under construction and the mileage constructed by months taken from the reports of the Commission show the following:

Month	Earth Surfacing	Total
January	27.8	18.01 45.8
February	17.5	11.9 29.4
March	27.6	8.7 36.3
April	51.49	40.45 92.04
May	63.60	35.25 98.85
June	82.14	49.20 131.34
July	76.8	41.00 117.8
August	81.38	47.84 129.22

Total 428.41 252.35 680.76

It will be seen from the above that in the past eight months there have been constructed 680 miles of highway. The remaining four months of the year will, no doubt, show greater results. The weather in the spring is not best on account of the rain hence work usually slows down the first four months of the year. It is expected that the amount constructed in the next four months will equal that constructed in the past eight months.

STATE BOYCOTTS CEDAR TREES

The State of New York has boycotted cedar trees under a new law enacted by the last session of the Legislature, this new statute providing for the destruction of cedar trees being in the interest of apple orchards. Cedar rust fungus develops in cedar trees and spreads to apple trees, having created great damage along the Hudson River.

It has been figured that in the New York climate it requires ninety years to grow a cedar tree large enough to make six fence posts, and the state government has wisely decided in favor of the apple trees.

The Missouri Board of Agriculture has any time called attention to the damage done by ornamental and wild cedar trees in relation to apple orchards. What is Missouri going to do with its cedar rust menace?

More than 260 stages lines are operated in California.

China ranks first among agricultural countries in the production of silk, soybeans and grain sorghums, and second only to the United States in tobacco and possibly wheat production.

An attractive meal, how to plan one which will be nourishing, economical, and appetizing, using the materials grown on the home farm or ordinary at hand in the farm kitchen, was the interesting problem on which more than 4,000 club girls worked in 1922 under the direction and cooperation of extension agents. In this study these young home makers prepared, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, more than 36,000 meals.



4--Days and Nights of Fun, Education, Recreation and Pleasure--4

S. E. Mo. District Fair, Sikeston, Sept. 12-13-14-15

Thursday, Sept. 13, Only Major John A. Paegelow, commanding officer of Scott field, and the largest dirigible in the U. S.—the T. C. 3—will be at the fair for this day only. This is your only opportunity to see this monster blimp in Southeast Missouri as it will not be at any other fair.

Monster Automobile and Tractor Display. Cotton picking machines. Farm implements, electrical appliances, cotton grading exhibits.

\$1600 Cattle show, \$1700 swine, 2d Duroc-Jersey futurity, 3d Poland-China Promotion show, Boys and Girls' club work, Home Economics show, Household arts, Poultry-Agricultural shows

\$3,500 Racing Program. 24 Harness Heats. 6 Running Races.

Nat Reiss 25 Car Carnival 15 shows, 6 rides, featuring the new Caterpillar Ride, the first time in this section. This carnival played at State Fair, this year.

Dancing at the big pavillion—Phil Baxter's Dallas Orchestra. The Cornalla Troupe—one of the many free acts. The Four Musical Lunds—one of the many free acts.

4--Ford Automobiles Free--4 One will be given away each afternoon of the fair. Get tickets from your merchants.

Wednesday is School Children's Day

All school teachers in the four counties of Scott, Stoddard, New Madrid and Mississippi will be admitted free. If you do not get your ticket come to the fair and ask for them at any of the gates and you will be supplied.

Season Tickets \$2.00

Box Seats 50c

Reserved Seats 25c

They are on sale now. Write to either the secretary or the treasurer and have your ticket reserved.

Wednesday, Sept. 12 is Boy's and Girls' Club Days

See the many demonstration teams at work in the Agricultural Building.

Write for Premium Lists

They are free for the asking.

W. H. Sikes,
President

C. L. Blanton, Jr.
Secretary



Dress Up for the Fair

Your Clothes Satisfaction Depends On Quality

The only way you can be completely happy with the clothes you buy is to get fine quality. We know it. That's why we have such large stocks of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes. They're so good we guarantee satisfaction or money back.

\$37.50 \$40.00 \$45.00 \$50.00

Other Good Clothes at \$17.50, \$20, \$25

Lehman-Foster Clothing Company

"A Growing Store in a Growing Town"

SHERIFF WINS DAMAGE ACTION

Benton, Sept. 2.—Deliberating less than three minutes, a jury in circuit court here Saturday found for the defendant in the suit for damages brought by R. C. Carroll against Sheriff William Kirkindall. Carroll was suing the county sheriff on his bond for alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

According to Carroll's attorney, his client was arrested a suspected insane person and imprisoned first in the jail here and after at Jackson without a formal court order.

Orren Wilson, attorney for the plaintiff, indicated that he would file a motion for a new trial.

During his argument in court Attorney Wilson referred to the equipment with which the Sheriff had come to court to defend himself pointing to the defendant's "big and expensive array of legal talent."

Robert L. Ward, one of the counsel for the defendant sheriff, replied with "If it pleases the court, this defend-

HAGGARD, PALE

Texas Lady Suffered from Womanly Weakness, Pains and Aches; Says She Took Cardui and Got Well.

Dayton, Texas.—Mrs. E. H. Weidel, of this city, writes that she has, for a long time, known of the value of Cardui from personal experience. "I don't know where I would be had it not been for Cardui, for it made a new woman out of me," says Mrs. Weidel.

"I was haggard, pale—worn to a frazzle all the time. My health was wretched. I had womanly weakness, painful . . . pains and aches.

"I heard of Cardui, and decided to use it. Cardui built me up. I grew well—like another woman—hence the praise I give it. Cardui is the best medicine I ever saw in my life."

Cardui, which this lady found so helpful, is a purely vegetable, medicinal tonic. For more than forty years, Cardui has been taken by thousands and thousands of women, everywhere, and praised by them for the beneficial results obtained from its use. If you are a woman, and suffer as many women do—
Take Cardui!

NC-146a

ant is in very grave need of expert legal advice as anyone will concede when he realizes how formidable is the legal talent representing the plaintiff in this action."

NEW USES FOR HAWAIIAN MOLASSES SINCE PROHIBITION

Honolulu, Sept. 3.—New uses which have been found for molasses, mainly a waste product of the Hawaiian sugar plantations, since the enactment of the prohibition act, are expected to exhaust the supply this year, according to an announcement by the Sugar Factory, which handle most of the Hawaiian crop.

Prior to prohibition, the plantations derived a considerable income from the molasses shipments to the mainland which were used for the manufacture of alcohol. Since then the molasses, which has a sugar content of one-fifth has been used as fuel or thrown into the ocean.

A discovery that molasses may be used as a culture medium in the production of yeast, has created a considerable demand recently. It also has been found that molasses makes a valuable feed for stock, as, it is said, it has about twice the energy value of any other feed tested. These two developments are expected to utilize most of the molasses produced by the plantations.

The new demand is expected to add approximately \$1,000,000 to the income of the Hawaiian plantations this year.

Miss Nellie Stone returned Monday from a few days visit in Charleston.

For a person engaged in mountain climbing an apple, sugar, or a cake of chocolate is better food than a thick beefsteak.

The chief advantage of the late potato over its earlier brethren is its keeping qualities which permits its sale and use all winter and through the early summer the following year, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This involves special methods. The whole question of successful potato marketing can be summed up under four heads, according to department workers. They are: 1. Careful planning from planting time to day of sale. 2. full use of crop and market news. 3. good handling, grading, and loading, and 4. a readiness to learn from other potato growing sections.

MOVE TO BAR KLANSMEN FROM AMERICAN LEGION POST

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Provision in its by-laws and constitution that no member of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is eligible for membership, is proposed as a part of the law of the new Moody-Luttrell post of the American Legion, now being formed here.

Such provision is to be submitted as part of the constitution and by-laws by the committee in charge of drafting it, Frank P. Bowen, chairman, stated. It will be up to the membership of the newly formed post to pass on this provision, said Lieut. Bowen. He stated furthermore that this is the first post of the American Legion in the whole country to consider such a provision in its constitution.

Lieut. Bowen stated that the committee drafting the constitution will include also a provision that the post membership shall not be allowed to contain any member who is identified with the United States Veterans Bureau. Explaining the reason he stated that when veterans bring their grievances or needs before a Legion post that contains Veteran's bureau members such members have opportunity to pre-judge the case before it comes up to the bureau.

Mrs. Ada Vaughn spent Wednesday and Thursday in Oran.

Mrs. E. L. Richards and daughter Miss Ruby returned Tuesday from Bloomfield where they have been visiting.

Miss Lily Zalsman of Omaha, Neb., who spent the summer with Mrs. J. Goldstein, returned to her home Wednesday.

Mrs. L. E. O'Hara and daughter Miss Electa who have been visiting in Pennsylvania and Michigan, returned home Tuesday.

A meeting is called of the W. C. T. U. women Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. at the M. E. Church. The purpose is to elect officers and make arrangements for the Fair. All members are urged to be present.

Many cooks hang a cloth over the handle of the oven door as a reminder and then they leave the kitchen and forget all about it. Many a cake or other delicacy would be saved from burning if the alarm clock were set for the time you must look in the oven.

LOCAL AND PERSONALS FROM NEW MADRID

Judge Jas. A. Finch is in Chicago this week on professional business.

J. E. Smith of Sikeston was a business visitor in New Madrid Tuesday. Newt Anderson of Gideon attended County Court in New Madrid Monday.

Luke Dawson returned to St. Louis Monday night to attend the St. Louis University.

Mrs. William Knott left Tuesday for St. Louis where she will make her future home.

H. J. Welsh, undertaker from Sikeston, was transacting business in New Madrid Tuesday.

B. M. Jones returned Sunday from Memphis where he has been attending Cotton School.

Mrs. A. B. Hunter Jr. and daughter Justine and son Albert left Saturday night for St. Louis.

Doyle Dawson and Henry Buchert returned Sunday night from a sojourn to Dawson Springs.

Mrs. Geo. H. Traylor and daughter Mrs. J. W. Jackson returned Monday from Jefferson City.

Mrs. Nannie Mainord of Matthews is the guest of her son, O. K. Mainord and family this week.

Mrs. J. I. Peck and daughters Misses Laura and Nellie were business visitors in Sikeston Monday.

H. A. Jones, jeweler, and C. C. Cravens of Lilbourn were business visitors at the county capital Wednesday.

Attorney Robert S. Rutledge of Cape Girardeau was looking after legal matters in New Madrid Monday.

Attorney Valentine Perkins has purchased the home of Mrs. Broughton on Mill street and will move this week.

Miss Alleen LaPlant and brother Clyde of Barnes Ridge are attending the public school in New Madrid this term.

Mrs. A. B. Hunter Sr. and Mrs. H. C. Hunter and Murray Lee Phillips made a business trip to Sikeston on Monday.

Mrs. Geo. D. Steele and sons Geo. D. Jr., and John Chaney were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Mainord this last week.

Dick Adams and C. F. Denning of Como were arrested and put in jail Sunday for being intoxicated and possessing whiskey.

County Court has been in session four days disposing of the usual amount of business, and also making treasurer's settlement.

S. E. Redman of the State Automobile Department of Jefferson City is in New Madrid this week looking after business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Barkovitz and family and Mr. and Mrs. L. Segal of Portageville were Sunday visitors of the M. Frankle home.

Mrs. Thos. Gallivan and daughters Leone and Mildred and son Thos. Jr. returned Monday from a visit to relatives at Huntington, Ind.

Geo. LaPlant, Tom Wimp and John Gullion of the Barnes Ridge neighborhood, were looking after business matters in New Madrid Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ransmussen of Chicago arrived in New Madrid Sunday on a visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Royer, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Loud and daughters, Mrs. B. M. Jones and Misses Gladys and Eddy returned Sunday from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nunn of Terre Haute, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Feinstein and family of Portageville and Mr. and Mrs. A. Minnen and daughter Miss Rachel of Marston were guests at the L. Shainberg home Sunday.

State of Mo. vs Story and Geo. Farley, a writ of Habeas Corpus, Judge Riley in vacation denied petition and remanded defendants to jail, to serve out the sentence imposed by Justice Geo. Randolph.

Mrs. Maggie Gray of Farmington came down Tuesday on a visit to Mrs. Jessie Broughton and Mrs. W. L. Meier. She was accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Anthony and Miss Vera Walpole.

Attorney T. J. Brown of Charleston was in New Madrid Monday in connection with the Farmers Cooperative Gin Co. who asked for a reduction in the power rate with the public service commission.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Henry moved their household goods from New Madrid to Sikeston Monday, where they will reside. Mr. Henry has the management of the Sikeston Gin Company. Their many friends regret to lost them as citizens.

Fern Darr, petitioner, vs Geo. Darr, Barbara Darr and Tom Darr, relatives, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, custody of Dorothy Louise Darr, infant child of Geo. and Fern Darr, was

given to petitioner, Fern Darr, by Judge H. C. Riley in vacation last Saturday, Sept. 1, 1923.

Judge W. L. Stacy of Sikeston was operated on at St. Marys Hospital in Cairo last Thursday night for an intestinal trouble. He is reported as convalescing. The judge and his wife were former residents of our city and have many friends here who will be glad to learn of his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Milton Mann very delightfully entertained the Tuesday afternoon Bridge Club at her home on North Main Tuesday afternoon with the following substitutes: Mrs. Harry Sharp, Clay Mitchell, June St. Mary, and W. N. O'Bannon. Mrs. Mitchell was presented with a handsome string of beads for her excellent playing. At the conclusion of the game delicious salad luncheon was served.

Quite a number of the younger set enjoyed a porch dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hunter, Jr. Tuesday night. The porch was appropriately decorated with Japanese lanterns, with excellent music furnished. Dainty refreshments of brick ice cream, angel food cake and punch were served. The out-of-town guests were Wayne and Bernard DeLisle, John Killion, Doyal Adams and Carroll Pinkley of Portageville.

State Warehouse Legislation

The 1923 below-cost price of wheat brings home the old and yet ever new problems of warehousing.

The Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture calls attention to the grave need of simpler state and federal warehouse laws and regulations, the present machinery in many states being utterly inadequate to meet conditions for storage as the producer today faces his situation.

Not only does a state need a workable warehouse grain storage law, but the time is here for a nation-wide movement for uniformity and reasonable harmony of state warehouse storage laws, framed so as to be workable along lines kindred to the United States Warehouse Act, which latter measure either needs to be simplified or its regulations made more practical.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture proposes to join Texas in laying before the "National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Department of Agriculture" at its next annual meeting the matter of simpler and better state warehouses, looking to the drafting of a model uniform state warehouse law.

One of the fundamental necessities in helping solve marketing problems in a reasonable way, especially grain, is that of storage and warehousing under state and federal laws.

London's famous law courts cover five acres of ground and contain 759 rooms.

Last year American industry spent more than \$70,000,000 in scientific research, most of it in experiments in chemistry in the laboratory.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. John Ward spent Saturday with Mrs. John Calvin.

Elma Calwell of Sikeston was in Matthews Tuesday evening.

A protracted meeting started last Monday night at White Oak.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Deane, Alfred Deane and Jim Long spent Tuesday in New Madrid.

Granville McCary and wife and daughter Virginia were Matthews visitors Monday.

Mrs. Frank Smotherman of St. Louis is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane attended the show at Sikeston Monday night.

Miss Alma Woodruff who is teaching school at Yellow Dog school house, spent the week end in Matthews.

Miss Vivian Ward of Kewanee accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thomason to their home in Dexter for a visit.

Mr. Alfred Gossit of Naylor, Mo., arrived in Matthews Tuesday on a visit to his sister, Mrs. James Smith and brother, John Gassit.

Miss Levona Ward of Kewanee left Saturday for Poplar Bluff where her aunt, Mrs. Fannie Abernathy, will join her on a trip to St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thomason and children of Dexter motored over to Henry Wards' where they were joined by Ben Ward and family and all enjoyed a camping trip at the Charleston bridge, where they fished and hunted for a few days.

Policemen in Egypt carry shields for protection.

Grandfather clocks are being made by old established firms at Furtwangler and Lenskirch in the Black Forest of Germany.

The farmer still has use for the multiplication table, despite the ups and downs in the agricultural situation, according to some figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. For example, the output of skim milk powder has doubled in the last 5 years; the number of cow testing associations has been doubled in the last 6 years; the quantity of ice cream produced has doubled in the last 12 years; and creamery butter in 15 years. If whole-milk production continues at the same rate as during the last 5 years, it will double in 23 1-2 years and purebred cattle, if they continue to increase as in the last two decades, will double in 30 years. The population of the United States comes next, having doubled in the last 39 years; the number of milk cows on farms has doubled in the last 44 years; factory cheese production has doubled in 46 years; and the average yield of milk per cow, if continued as in the last 5 years, will double in 60 years.

DEVASTATED AREA THREE MILES WIDE, 7 MILES LONG

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Mayor Watanabe of Yokohama, a man and his wife of the name of Shriff, believed to have been attached to the American consulate and H. Horne, commercial secretary of the Yokohama British Consulate, are reported to have lost their lives in the earthquake.

Latest reports from Tokio report that the devastated district of the capital extends three miles south and seven miles east and west. It is declared 350,000 houses were destroyed by the fire which followed the earthquake. The fire raged fifty hours before it was brought under control.

Fukuma, a member of the staff of the newspaper Asahi of Tokio, escaped from the burning city Saturday, and walked for three days and nights in the direction of Osaka. He finally managed to catch a train and arrived in Osaka today. He reports all the towns and villages he passed were destroyed, among them being Hashioji, Atsuta, Hiratsuka, Kodzu and Gotemba. He declared the devastation everywhere was terrible, and the country people terrorized.

Something like 30,000 horses are killed in bull fights in Spain every year.

Nearly all flower scents can be successfully imitated by judicious blending of artificial odors. That of the jasmine is the most notable exception.

**Grove's
Tasteless
Chill Tonic**

Invigorates, Purifies and Enriches the Blood. 60c

SEED WHEAT

Fulhio certified by State University. Guaranteed perfect, free from faulty grains, cockle, screenings, white caps, objectionable materials. Few cents more per acre will greatly increase your average yield. Limited quantity. Write now for price, sample, record results other farmers. Theodore Hopper, Box 438, Sikeston, Missouri.

ROUGH LUMBER IN CAR LOTS

BOXING AND FRAMING
Carload Orders Cut According to Specifications

KEVIL BROS., Sikeston, Mo.

*Talk
No. 3*

Copy For Your Ad Is Ready

The main idea is all ready to use—add items and prices and you can see just how the ad will look when it is published.

If you want to change the wording, that's easy, for we set the ad right in the shop, the size and shape you want it.

Now is a good time to start using this easy-to-use

**Western Newspaper Union
ADVERTISING SERVICE**
Ready-to-Set Ads — Ready-to-Use Cuts

We have Cuts for every ad.

CONVENTION VOTES TO SHELVE PRIMARY

Jefferson City, Sept. 4.—The Constitutional Convention today, by a vote of 53 to 9, adopted the proposal under which political parties can return to the convention system of nominating candidates for office.

The proposal makes it optional with the parties to make nominations by primary election or by a convention of delegates.

Delegates who voted against the proposal were: Atwood, Carroll Co.; Bowles, St. Louis; Cunningham, Polk; Haymes, Callas; McKinley, Putnam; Morrow, Howell; Robinson, DeKalb; Shannon, Kansas City, and Tubbs of Gasconade.

With the adoption of the proposal the convention completed the final passage of the report on suffrage and elections.

Collett of Chariton; Conwell, Kansas City, and Vernon of Laclede led the fight for the adoption of the proposal permitting the convention system in nominating candidates. It was opposed by Cunningham of Polk and Tubbs of Gasconade.

Vernon declared a return to the convention system of nominating candidates for State office would save \$1,200,000 to the taxpayers of the State within four years.

The text of the proposal: "A political party which cast 3 per cent of the total vote for Governor at the last preceding election shall have the right, at its option, to nominate its candidates to office either by party primary election or by convention of delegates, a law shall be passed regulating such primary elections and conventions, including the selection of delegates, and providing for the nomination of other candidates."

The St. Louis delegates who voted for the proposal were: Brinkman, Eschman, Lampkin, London, Scully, Taylor, Triessler and Zimmer.

Williams of St. Louis County also voted for it.

3-YEAR COMPARISON OF STATE FARM PRICES

Jefferson City, Sept. 4.—Missouri farm prices, August, 1923, at the shipping point, show advantages over August, 1922 and 1921, with the outstanding features being corn ruling higher than wheat in most localities, an upward tendency of hog prices since June, hay prices good, and better prices for butterfat and eggs, according to a report of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service made public here. The report gave the following price comparisons and conditions:

"Of the 44 farm products canvassed in August, 1923, compared to August, 1922, 32 are higher, two remain the same and only 10 are lower, while comparing August, 1923, with August, 1921, 23 are higher, two the same and 16 lower.

"In the livestock, hides and wool group all are higher than August a year ago except hogs, horses and mules, and all are higher than two years ago except horses and mules, while wool is two and one-half times above August, 1921, prices.

"Corn and all classes of hay are higher than last August, but wheat and rye are lower, wheat being quite generally below corn in most localities. Wheat and rye are the only products in grain and hay, now lower than August, 1921.

"All dairy and poultry products are above August, 1922, with good advances in butterfat and eggs, but eggs and chickens are slightly lower than two years ago. All fruits and vegetables are above last year's prices except potatoes and onions, but all are below August, 1921, prices except beans. A big advance has been registered in cotton seed over two years ago, but soy beans and cowpeas are lower. Tobacco prices are slightly under last year. The broom corn price is much higher.

"Among the supplies bought by the farmer, grass seeds are higher, also bran and cottonseed. Flour shows a slight decline from last year, while gasoline has dropped sensationally during this August. The price of sugar is slowly receding from the high prices in the spring, but is still nearly 2 cents a pound above the price of a year ago."

In a wild state a horse lives to be 35 to 40 years old, while the domestic horse is old at 25.

PEOPLE OF SIKESTON AND VICINITY TO PROFIT THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Co-operative Buying

FOR MORE THAN 300 STORES
FROM COAST TO COAST

—Secures Prices That Individual
Buyers, even for the very large
stores, never even hear about.

SUCH AN ORGANIZATION
IS THE

OVER
300
STORES

Associated Store Service

OFFICES 225 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

OVER
300
STORES

This associated buying is extended to only one store in a town. People of Sikeston and vicinity can now profit through this organized buying power. The Associated Store Service select the livest store in a worthwhile town—having no desire, they say, to do business with drones.

In Sikeston, Farmers Dry Goods and Clothing Co.
WAS SELECTED AS
"ONE OF THE 300"

The Farmers Dry Goods and Clothing Company Sikeston,
Missouri
"THE STORE FOR BIG THINGS"

BUYING POWER OF FIVE MILLIONS

Quoting from a copy of the Merchandising Manager's Report recently received:

"After three and a half years of continual plugging—and growing from 27 stores to the 300 mark—this service is now ready to step into its own.

"We warn our members to look out for the Greatest Merchandise Proposition (in the near future) that has ever before been presented to them.

"Through this new move, we expect to enjoy a buying power of not less than Five Millions of Dollars Annually. You should feel proud you are a member of this service."

OF INTEREST TO COTTON GROWERS

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Cotton Growers Cooperative Association at New Madrid, August 23rd, 1923, the members of the Board who made the trip to Little Rock, Ark., expressed themselves as very well pleased with the of men composing the Arkansas Board.

Mr. Ellis A. Jones of Parma, Mo., Director from District No. 5, expressed himself that the officers of the entire Board of Directors of the Arkansas Cotton Growers Cooperative Association to be, in his judgment, excellent business men and willing to trust their judgment in selling the cotton of the members of this Association.

Mr. Montgomery of Dexter, Mo., Director from District No. 2, expressed himself that in his opinion, that

Mr. C. G. Henry, President of the Arkansas Association, to be a conservative business man and that both Arkansas and Missouri Associations were fortunate in having his services. Mr. Montgomery also states that he was very much impressed with the complete office and its organization.

Mr. Shelby of Charleston, Mo., Director from District No. 7, stated that he was well impressed with the equipment of the Arkansas Association to handle the business and the equipment to store and compress cotton of the Memphis Terminal Corporation.

Mr. Butler of Charleston, Mo., Director from District No. 6, also stated that the Missouri Association was very fortunate to be able to sell thru the Arkansas Association and that he was well impressed with the well balanced Board of Directors of the Arkansas Association.

President Caveno stated that the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Association were well versed business men and that the Board of the Mis-

souri Association would find it hard to live up to them.

69,000 New Members Added

Reports from cotton growers cooperative associations in nine of the twelve organized states show that 69,005 new members have been signed up during the progress of the membership campaign. Georgia leads with 6626, Texas second with 6571, Oklahoma third with 6082. Still larger additions are expected before the campaign closes.

The applications for membership received in the month of August by the Missouri Association and the old members are receiving cards to be mailed back to the Association was sent last week. Each member is requested to fill out the information asked for and to observe all instructions with regard to shipping cotton.

The officers of the Association are anxious to serve the membership in all their transactions. They transport and warehouse cotton in the most

economical way possible. Thereby making the proceeds of the members cotton larger.

Dr. and Mrs. Leo H. Schnurbusch spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Truax of Cape Girardeau.

X. Caveno of Canolou and C. O. Raine of Hayti passed through Sikeston Wednesday enroute to Bloomfield where they attended a directors meeting of the S. E. Mo. Agricultural Bureau. E. C. Matthews, who is a director, also attended the meeting.

Several weeks ago some thief broke into Pitman's Tailor Shop and stole several suits of clothes belonging to customers. Among the number W. A. White lost a suit and he asked Pitman to make it good, but Pitman thought he was not responsible for goods stolen from his place of business and the result was a law suit. The suit was called in Justice Lescher's court Tuesday afternoon and the jury gave a verdict for \$7 in favor of White.

TO STANDARD READERS

There will be no issue of The Standard on Friday of next week as the force expect to enjoy the Fair every afternoon. The issue of Tuesday, September 11, will accommodate our advertisers and the edition of Tuesday, September 18, will carry a list of winners in the different departments of the Fair.

Tomorrow afternoon, September 8, J. H. Barnett will sell at the McCord Bros. sale barn, an offering of pure bred Poland China and Duroc hogs. These are good individuals and if you are interested be on hand. He will give 90 days time on an approved note.

A Sikeston lad in his early teens came home from Cape Girardeau, Labor Day, sick from the effects of White Mule. He was not our boy, but it grieved us just as much to hear that any lad would take chances on such poison and to so hurt his family and friends.

DEATHS IN JAPAN PUT AT 320,000

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Deaths in Japan as a result of Saturday's earthquake number 320,000, according to the latest estimate received by the Eastern News Agency, from the Osaka Asahi.

This estimate said there were 150,000 dead in Tokio, 100,000 in Yokohama, 60,000 in Yokosuka, and 10,000 in Atami.

The fires in Tokio were extinguished about dusk last night.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Japan and the Prince Regent escaped injury in the earthquake and are safe and well, according to a message received here today by the Japanese Embassy from Tokio by way of Paris. The message added that the Princess Yamashina, the Princess Hiro Kanin, daughter of Prince Kanin, and Prince Moromasa Higashikuni all members of the royal family; who were staying at a summer resort, were killed.

"A severe earthquake," the message said, "took place at Tokio and in some surrounding prefectures at noon, day before yesterday. It is predicted that the number of casualties will amount to more than 100,000. The downtown ward of Tokio has collapsed. The Imperial palace and residences of the Princess were damaged but none was burnt down."

The message was sent by the minister of the Imperial household yesterday.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—The Japanese liner Taiyo Maru, the largest steamer sailing out of an American Pacific port, sent out SOS signals from a point off the coast of Japan at 4:44 a. m. today, and then held a long radio conversation in Japanese code with the steamer Korea Maru in Yokohama harbor, according to a message received by the navy radio station here from its station in Cordova, Alaska.

Nagasaki, Sept. 4.—The special bureau opened for the aid of earthquake victims announces that 350,000 houses have been destroyed in Tokio and that the casualties greatly exceed 100,000.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—Tokio and Yokohama are virtually destroyed as the result of the earthquake which occurred last Saturday and the terrible fire that followed.

The casualties in both cities are appalling. At present no estimate is possible. The property damage will approximate hundreds of millions.

The American embassy was destroyed. Martial law prevails in all the cities in the devastated area. Tokio is orderly, although outside relief is needed badly.

Unnumerable bodies of earthquake victims are clogged in the river Sumida, which flows through Tokio.

Thousands of frenzied men and women, overcome with excitement and fatigue, went mad and threw themselves into the river when the shocks were occurring. Thousands of others perished when the bridge across the Sumida river collapsed.

AUTO LOAD OF SNAKES OVERTURNED IN DANVILLE

Danville, Ill., Sept. 5.—Confusion prevailed when an automobile load of snakes overturned near here. The snakes were being transported from Cleveland, Ohio, to Kansas City by Carl Ward, Kansas City showman. Two of the snakes were killed in the mishap, several others escaped in the grass but were recaptured by Ward.

Despite Ward's assertion that all the snakes had been recaptured motorists at a garage repair men refused to aid him. Several drivers, seeing his predicament, offered to assist him but on seeing his "cargo" immediately withdrew their offer and made a hurried scramble for their cars. Finally two garage crews from the city, wearing rubber hip boots, made necessary repairs and towed the car to Danville.

M. G. Gresham was in Caruthersville on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Dave Reese, Mrs. S. P. Brite, Mrs. U. M. Montgomery, Mrs. J. C. Horner and Miss Pearl Jones attended the Charleston Baptist Association Wednesday.

Mrs. Nannie Meyers returned Sunday from Mayfield, Ky., where she has been visiting her niece Miss Catherine Carrico, who accompanied her home and will attend school here this winter.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net25c
Reading notices, per line10c
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum\$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties\$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States\$2.00

The trap is set and properly baited with a medley of attraction for the Fair next week. The Directors and active officers who have left nothing undone to make this the greatest Fair in the history of its organization and it is now up to the public to make it the financial success that it deserves. You know a Fair is put on as an educational feature and not for a money-making scheme, in fact, a place where the farmer and housewife can see all the labor saving machinery, all the improved live stock and products of the farm and the town man meet his customers and talk over the ups-and-downs of past years and build better things for the future. The women of town and country rub elbows and visit while they are looking at the needle work, the home economics and other sections where women delight to meet. To forget home and business worries for an entire week should mean much to this tired territory and The Standard trusts everybody will make the most of it.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad has opened a new hospital at St. Louis and has had a difficult time to secure experience nurses. They have decided to open a school for nurses and the only requirements are good health, good character and at least one year in High School. If any of our Skeston girls are interested in this sort of a career they can address O. E. Serfini, Mo. Pac. Hospital, St. Louis, or J. E. Dover at Skeston, for full particulars.

To Inquiring Girls: No, the handsome young man who has been making his headquarters in The Standard office for the past week, is not married. Neither are the other two handsome young men. The three older and handsomer men in the office make no claim to being married when away from home.

Wednesday of next week will be Boys and Girls Club Day as well as Free Day to all teachers and scholars in surrounding counties. If any teacher has failed to receive tickets for the school, come to the secretary's office where tickets will be furnished or notify secretary at once.

The principle of the veto is incorporated in all state constitutions except that of North Carolina, where the legislative authority is vested in the legislature alone.

Coal dust powder, especially prepared, is the latest aid to beauty. It is placed around the eyes to enhance the whiteness of the orbs.

CON. CON. NEWS LETTER WRITTEN BY HUBBARD

Jefferson City, August 31.—The work of the convention is nearing its close. Another week may see the winding up of its labors and the public will soon know just what it to be offered for its consideration. Third reading and final passage of reports was taken up this week and the first two days of voting saw three reports adopted. These were the articles covering Preamble, Bill of Rights and Distribution of Powers, Legislative, and Executive and Ministerial Departments.

Only two propositions in the Bill of Rights were voted out. The first was the proposition to insert the words, "the pursuit of happiness" in section 4, and it leaves the section just as it appears in the constitution of 1875. The other was the provision that would have allowed the state to take a change of venue in criminal prosecutions, a right now reserved to the defendant. This failed of adoption finally by a vote of 30 to 40.

The section relating to freedom of speech and of the press, as amended and adopted, reads: "That no laws shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

Sections 20 and 21 dealing with the taking of private property for private or public use have been rearranged although the substance is the same as in the old constitution. The first deals exclusively with the taking of private property for private use and the other with taking private property for public use, the last part of the old section 20 being transposed to the end of section 21.

Section 8 dealing with religious corporations, was adopted as it was approved when last before the convention. It provides "That no religious corporation shall be established in this state, except such as may be created under general law for the purpose of conducting the missionary, charitable or educational activities of a religious denomination or body, and owning real and personal property for such purposes; but such corporation shall not hold real estate for any period longer than six years, except such as is used for church edifices, parsonages, cemeteries, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or similar non-gainful religious, charitable or educational purposes."

Section 12, dealing with indictments shows an important improvement, since it provides, "that the indictment or information shall be sufficient if it state in plain and concise language the facts constituting the alleged offense."

A new section has been added providing "that the right of citizens of Missouri to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or sex."

Twenty-five other sections of the Bill of Rights remain unchanged, the amendments were offered to several of them. The Preamble, Boundaries and Divisions of Powers remain the same as in the old constitution.

In the legislative article several important amendment have been made.

The initiative and Referendum have a place at the head of the article in the revision. The number of signatures necessary for referring a law has been increased from 5 to 10 per cent of the legal voters in at least two-thirds of the congressional districts of the state. For initiating a law eight per cent of the voters must be secured to a petition as at present, but for initiating an amendment to the constitution the requirement will be 12 per cent. Laws enacted by the initiative may be amended or repealed as any other law. Referred laws are to be submitted on the ballot in the following form: "Shall the act of the general assembly be rejected?" This will put the burden of the fight to defeat the law on the enemies of the act.

An important change is made in the pay of the legislators and employees of the general assembly. The pay of members is increased from \$5 to \$10 per day for seventy days and from \$1 to \$2 for each day over the constitutional seventy. Revising sessions are fixed at ninety days for the maximum pay and the first session after the adoption of the constitution at 100 days. The pay of employees is limited to \$4 per day in the house and \$3 per day in the senate. It was stated in debate on this measure that expenses had run as high as \$24 per day in some sessions. In extra sessions it is provided that the limit shall be \$2 per day in the house and \$1.50 per day in the senate. Each member is to be allowed \$30 for postage, stationery and incidental expenses.

Provision is made for the election in the senate of a president pro tempore and in the house of a speaker pro tempore. These, with the speaker, are to receive the sum of \$2.50 per day extra compensation.

The beginning of the fiscal year is changed in the new code from January 1 to commence on July 1, and appropriations made by the first general assembly after the adoption of the constitution are to be for two and one-half years. This change is important in that the state departments and state institutions will not have to wait on legislative action each odd numbered year for money to carry on their work.

The general assembly is empowered specifically to enact compulsory or elective workmen's compensation laws and to provide for their administration.

The section in the report of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare has been added to the legislative report and reads: "The general assembly shall provide by law for the safeguarding of the public health."

The outstanding provision in the article on Executive and Ministerial Departments is that calling for an executive budget system. It is considered by its supporters as one of the most important provisions in the revised constitution, and one that should result in a saving to the state each year of more than the entire cost of the convention.

It is made the duty of the governor to prepare for submission to each session of the legislature a budget for the ensuing biennial period. He may require any officer or employee of the executive departments expending or supervising the expenditure of state moneys to furnish him itemized estimates and other information in such form and at such times, as he may direct and may revise such estimates and provide public hearings at which he may require the attendance of such officers or employees.

Within ten days after the convening of the general assembly itemized estimates of the financial needs of each house are to be furnished to the governor to be included in the budget without revision but with such recommendation as he may think proper.

Within fifteen days after the beginning of the regular session the governor is to submit the budget which is to contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. It is to contain all the estimates so revised or certified and is to be accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations and re-appropriations clearly itemized; it is to show the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated surplus of deficit of revenues at the end of the current fiscal year, the period together with the measures of taxation; if any; or for borrowings, if any, which the governor may propose for the increase or decrease of the revenues; it must be accompanied by a statement of the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the state; statements of the debts and funds of the state; an estimate of its financial condition as of the beginning and end of the biennial period; such other information as may be required by law and a statement of revenues and expenditures for the biennial period next preceding, in the form suitable for comparison. The governor may before final action by the legislature amend or supplement the budget submitted. It is provided that the general assembly may not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the governor except to strike out or reduce items it contains, but his provision does not apply to items for the general assembly nor the judiciary. The governor is given the right and the heads of departments may be required to appear either before the house or the senate to be heard and to answer inquiries relating to the budget.

Budget appropriation bills passed by the general assembly without amendment are to become laws immediately without further action by the governor, but appropriations for the general assembly and the judiciary are to be subject to his approval. It is provided that the general assembly may not pass any other appropriation bills until the budget appropriation bills recommended by the governor have been finally acted upon by both houses, and not then unless the revenues and income to pay such appropriations have been provided for, or unappropriated funds sufficient to pay them remain in the treasury or the income and revenue as estimated by the governor show an unappropriated balance sufficient to cover the amount appropriated.

The general assembly is prohibited from making any appropriation for any fiscal period in excess of the income provided for that period, as the income is estimated by the governor. Another important provision in the executive article is that which limits the executive departments to a total of twelve. Five of these are named as follows: State, headed by the secretary of state; treasury, headed by the state treasurer; audit and accounts under the direction of the state auditor; law, directed by the attorney general, and education headed by the department of education. Provision is made that the general assembly may name not to exceed seven more departments under proper supervision and all the powers and duties of the executive department of the state government are to be exercised by and through these departments and not otherwise. All offices, boards, bureaus, commissions and agencies then existing and exercising those powers and duties are to be abolished.


The proposal cutting down the number of members in the house from 150 to 63 and of the senate from 34 to 21 received unexpected support in the convention the first of the week and was passed to enactment. Whether or not it will muster 42 votes on final passage remains to be seen. That party lines were broken was shown by the fact that eleven democrats supported it and nine republicans opposed its adoption.

FEEDING VALUE OF WHEAT

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry says that in digestible nutrients wheat and corn are practically equal, pound for pound, and that when corn is 75c a bushel and wheat 80c that wheat can be profitably fed (when coarsely ground or crushed), to all animals including poultry. Experiments in Nebraska have shown wheat in the test made to be 4 per cent more efficient than corn for fattening steers when fed with alfalfa hay, a little prairie hay and straw, wheat bran, and linseed meal.

With corn at 75c per bushel, 80c wheat can be profitably fed to all animals including poultry; 84c wheat can be fed to cattle and hogs, but not to sheep and poultry; 92c wheat can be fed profitably to beef cattle only; when wheat is to be fed to horses it should be ground or rolled, and mixed with other feeds to guarantee against digestive troubles.

Fifteen new diseases of field and vegetable crops were reported in the United States during the year 1922, according to the plant disease survey of the Department of Agriculture. Twelve crops were affected. They are carrot, spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce, potato, radish, Chinese cabbage, bean, watermelon, sweet potato, tomato, and tobacco. Most of the new diseases appeared in very restricted areas, seeming to be the result of abnormal climatic and similar conditions.



Mr. Glancy
of
The MARQUETTE
18th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rooms:
Room with Private Bath
One Person \$1.50, Two Persons \$2.50, Three Persons \$3.50, Four Persons \$4.50
Two Persons \$2.50, Three Persons \$3.50, Four Persons \$4.50
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

GOOD SEED CHEAPEST MEANS OF INCREASING CORN YIELDS

Corn yields can be increased more surely and cheaply by the use of good seed than in any other way, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Unless a community has an experienced and honest corn breeder, the best place for the farmer to get his seed corn is from the fields on his farm or in the neighborhoods which were planted with a variety that has proved successful in the locality. The time for selecting seed corn in the field is almost here and preparations for handling the seed should soon be under way.

In selecting corn for seed, the ears should be taken from stalks which yield best in competition with others. Picking the seed corn direct from the field will give the farmer a chance to do this, and also to get ears that are free from disease and hang at a height convenient for husking. Drooping ears which shed rain readily usually will give the best seed, while in the South it is necessary to choose ears that are well protected from insects by a long, thick husk covering.

The same day the seed is gathered it should be hung in a dry, airy place. One of the best ways to cure seed corn is to hang it from the rafters of the barn or open shed, care being taken to see that it is thoroughly dry before there is danger of freezing. After it is well cured, store the corn in a dry place where it will not be damaged by mice, rats, birds, and insects. The corn that produces the best crop is cheapest in the long run and care in selecting and handling the seed will be more than repaid by increased yields.

A "round robin" is a petition signed by a number of persons in regular form. By placing the signatures in a circle undue prominence to any particular person is avoided.

Some 115,000 head of live stock thrived under the latest approved methods of care and feeding in 1922, due to the fact that they were kept by boys and girls who had joined a pig club, a beef club, or a dairy club, the actual care and management of the animals being a major part of club work. There were more than 78,000 of those young stockmen enrolled last year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, an increase of nearly 10,000 over the enrollment of the year before.

WHEAT SOWING ACREAGE

Missouri farmers report to the state and federal crop reporting service that the average August-time conclusion was to sow one-fourth less wheat this fall than one year ago. Wheat prices and fall-time soil conditions will modify this judgment in every county and the state at large.

In Missouri the winter wheat sown in the fall of 1922 was 3,132,000 acres, of which 3,076,000 lived through for harvesting. The average acreage sown in the years of 1909 to 1913, inclusive, the pre-war acreage, was 2,412,000 acres of wheat for the 1924 harvest.

The August planting intentions of Missouri farmers on winter wheat are

97 per cent of the pre-war acreage, and 75 per cent of the 1922 sowing.

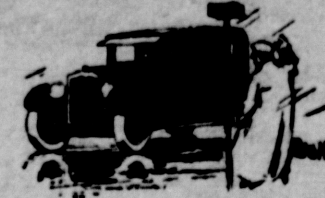
The estimated reduction in winter wheat acreage in the United States is 15.5 per cent, or thirty-nine million acres against forty-six million acres sown a year ago, of which only thirty-nine and three-quarter millions acres were harvested.

In five years the negro population of Detroit has increased 600 per cent.

When bread sells at ten cents a pound, it furnishes body fuel or energy at about eight cents per thousand calories. The man who works hard at manual labor can safely eat from one to two pounds of bread per day without crowding out of his diet the other food elements needed.

Reduce the Skidding Danger!

Buick Four-wheel Brakes



BUICK four-wheel brakes reduce to a minimum the skidding danger every driver encounters on wet pavements.

The action of the simple yet positive Buick brakes not only slows down the car safely but keeps it steady, preventing skidding to either side.

Buick four-wheel brakes operate with slight pressure on the service brake pedal, are of the Buick-proved external contracting type and function independently of the emergency brake.

Buick has taken this advanced step of designing four-wheel brakes on its 1924 cars in conformance with its well-known policy of providing owners with the safest and most dependable transportation.

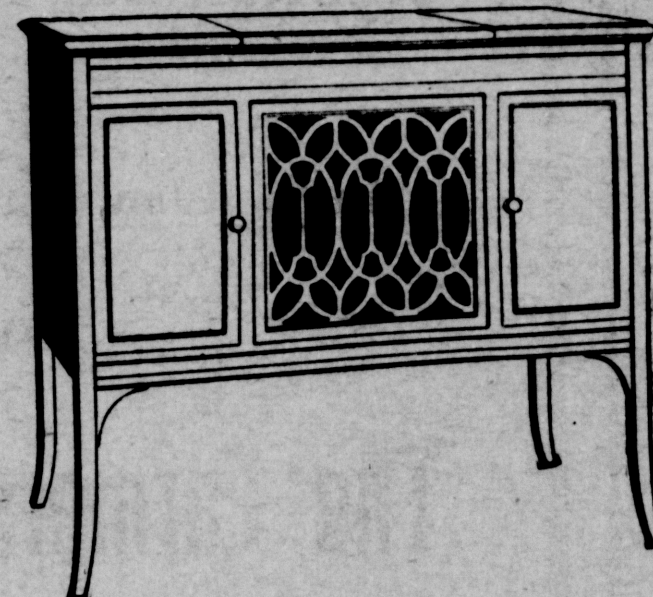
We will be pleased to give you a demonstration and let you prove the effectiveness of Buick four-wheel brakes yourself.

1-4-12-27

Taylor Implement and Automobile Co.
SIKESTON, MO.

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

The New EDISON Baby Console \$175



Here is a phonograph that has won broad popularity among music lovers who readily recognize its compactness, beauty of design and finish and its superior Re-Creating qualities.

The New Edison through its life-like musical qualities actually offers you the artists in all but physical presence. It is the only phonograph that dares the test of direct comparison with the living artists.

We have again established a distributing station for Edison Phonographs in Skeston. Space has been procured in the new Economy Variety Store operated by Mr. Hardwick, where a line of instruments and a good stock of records will at all times be available.

Prospective purchasers of pianos and player pianos may also be interested in learning that we will carry in this place a sample line of Gulbransen Pianos and Player Pianos, the exclusive agency of which is in our hands for this territory. Gulbransen Players sell for \$420.00 and \$495.00—the same price everywhere and that price is burned into the back of each instrument. No one gets a lower price—no one is charged more—it's a fair and square policy.

We are mighty glad to get back to Skeston with our music lines and trust we may be of some service to those who purchased Edisons and other instruments from us some years ago. With the Edison and Gulbransen as "top liners" we should be able to place good music in many homes where it is needed. Business-like terms of payment may be arranged by any one who merits credit. The record stock will be handled by the Economy Store on a cash basis.

Come in and hear your favorite music on Saturday, Sept. 15th. A nice program is being arranged.

The Lair Company



**Made for
each other**

Victor records are made for the Victrola, and the Victrola is made to reproduce Victor records. Only through this combination will you obtain what the artist intended you to have when he approved his record, as played on the Victrola.

Come in and find out how much pleasure music can give you. We will gladly play your favorite music for you.

We will put this machine in
your home for
\$8.00 per month
Derris, the Druggist





The Hat for You

The new Fall shape, varied, of course, to suit individual taste; but each one is made to give long and satisfactory service.

Several prices and a number of colors from which to choose.

Our Prices the Lowest
— Try Us

Farmers Dry Goods and Clothing Co.

"Merchandise of Quality for Less Money"

INFORMATION WANTED

August 29th Harvey Phillips sometimes called Harry Phillips, left Sikeston to seek employment and to this date nothing has been heard from him. He is 23 years of age, light complexion, light curly hair, bluish grey eyes, tall and weighs about 165 lbs. Wore dark green suit, light stripes, coat had belted back, straw hat. Anyone giving information will be thankfully received by his wife—Mrs. Fay Phillips, 328 Greer Avenue.

Mrs. J. M. Klein, Mrs. Murry Klein, Misses Camille Klein and Lucille Kendall spent Tuesday in Cape Girardeau.

Mrs. Lindsay Brown and daughter Miss Jennie of Charleston came over Wednesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sikes.

Dave Kevil returned Saturday from Memphis.

E. J. Keith returned Thursday from Kennett, where he had been on business.

Mrs. I. H. Dunaway of Morehouse visited in Sikeston Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. L. Shell of Morley passed through Sikeston Thursday enroute to Cairo.

Mrs. Amelia Smith, who has been nursing in Charleston, returned home Thursday.

Cotton Scales and Picker's Sacks at sympathy prices. — Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

W. H. Sikes, Emory Matthews, Joe Matthews and Loomis-Mayfield left Thursday for Pikeville, Ill., where they will attend a fair.

COOLIDGE'S APPEAL TO AID JAPAN

Washington, Sept. 3.—An appeal to the American people to contribute to the relief of the people of Japan was issued today by President Coolidge.

The American Red Cross was designated as the organization to which relief contributions should be transmitted.

At the same time it was made clear that such assistance as was within the means of the executive branch of the government would also be rendered.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"To the people of the United States: "An overwhelming disaster has overtaken the people of the friendly nation of Japan. While its extent has not as yet been officially reported, enough is known to justify the statement that the cities of Tokio and Yokohama and surrounding towns and villages have been largely, if not completely, destroyed by earthquake, fire and flood, with a resultant appalling loss of life and destitution and distress, requiring measures of urgent relief.

"Such assistance as is within the means of the executive department of the government will be rendered; but, realizing the great suffering which now needs relief and will need relief for days to come, I am prompted to appeal urgently to the American people, whose sympathies have always been so comprehensive, to contribute in aiding the unfortunate and in giving relief to the people of Japan.

"In order that the utmost co-ordination and effectiveness in the administration of the relief funds be obtained, I recommend that all contributions, clearly designated, be sent to the chairman of the American Red Cross at Washington, or to any of the local Red Cross chapters for transmission to Japan."

Immediately after the President's proclamation was made public the American Red Cross announced that it had started a relief fund with a contribution of \$100,000. In addition, it has appropriated from its reserve funds \$10,000 for the assistance of Americans in the disaster zone.

NEAR EAST RELIEF NOW BADLY NEEDED

Funds are needed at once, said Edwin M. Johnson, State Director, Eastern Missouri division of the Near East Relief Organization, if we are to cope with the serious situation now existing in the Near East and especially in that operated in Corfu, Greece, directed by a Missouri man, Col. Stephen E. Lowe.

Col. Lowe has just cabled the national office that twenty children were killed when the Italians bombarded the old fort at Corfu, Greece, where they were quartered. These children were with about 400 other children bathing on the water front. Col. Lowe said he immediately inquired of Admiral Solari why these children were fired upon, because they were just children and could in no way have anything to do with the political question involved, but Admiral Solari said, "You know this is not war, this is only peaceful occupation," to which Col. Lowe replied, "Well, if what I saw Friday was peace, I do not know what war is." Meanwhile our little hospital has been filled with wounded children. Col. Lowe advises further that he has filed a report with the State Department, declaring the bombardment entirely unnecessary and that one officer with a handful of men could have accomplished the occupation without firing a single gun, and that nothing justified the firing of shots at buildings which they knew were occupied only by little children and unarmed refugees.

Contributions should be sent to W. W. Smith, State Treasurer, Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

There are approximately 13,000,000 motor cars in the western hemisphere and only 1,600,000 in the eastern hemisphere.

Every year 475,000,000 tons of salts and other chemicals dissolved from earth and rock are carried into the ocean by the rivers of North America. More than 50 per cent reduction in the amount of freight claims for loss and damage was made in 1922 compared to 1921, instead of the \$96,700,000 paid out in 1921, only \$48,050,000 was paid during 1922. The Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture gets credit for a share of these savings due to their work in improving methods of boxing and crating. The educational work in introducing the better practices was stimulated by the American Railway Association, which conducts a bulletin service giving the causes of losses and how they may be corrected or minimized.

BOMBARDMENT OF CORFU KILLED 13

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Sept. 4.—The bombardment and occupation of Corfu by the Italian fleet were carried out with startling suddenness and terrible effect, and all the attendant circumstances have now become definitely established.

The Italian fleet was first sighted at 2:30 p. m. last Friday. It was in battle formation as it steamed northward along the Epirus coast toward the city. Preceding it was a dirigible which circled over the eastern part of the island.

By 3 o'clock two of the Italian destroyers were anchored in the harbor directly off the King George palace. Between that hour and 4 o'clock nine more warships entered the harbor, swinging into west-to-east positions in front of the town.

At 5 o'clock three blank shells were fired from one of the destroyers at the right end of the battle line, and city police began to hurry the frightened and uncomprehending citizens into the by-streets and toward their homes.

At six minutes past 5 the Italians began to shell the town. The first was directed at the old fort, or the citadel, on the right, and at the civil police school on the left of the town.

As the first shell exploded in the police school there was a mad rush of people from the street which faced the water front. At intervals during the next fifteen minutes shells poured through the brick school building or exploded against the Venetian fortress walls at the back and right of it. At the same time, shells were fired less frequently against the citadel behind the school.

Nine refugees of the citadel were killed outright.

The sight in the fort barracks, where 300 Armenian orphans were housed, was pitiful. During the firing, Miss Margaret Hancock, of the Lord Mayor's fund, applied temporary dressings to the wounded, and has been widely commended by the other workers for her courage and coolness during the bombardment.

The Near East Relief physician, Dr. Arslan, and an American nurse, Miss Priest, reached the wounded as soon as possible and applied dressings before they could be removed to the civil and Near East Relief hospitals.

One ward of the orphanage hospital was completely filled with seriously wounded children. Two of these, with terrible abdominal wounds, died the following day.

One little girl had her leg nearly severed by a shell fragment. Five of the orphan boys being cared for by the Near East Relief were wounded in the fort while coming down for their afternoon swim.

There were no casualties in the police school as all the students had withdrawn, believing the place to be exposed.

Five wounded, including three soldiers, were taken to the civil hospital. One of these, a refugee, died.

Thirteen deaths have been certified. It is believed that a few others who are missing were completely obliterated by the shells.

All of the victims except the three soldiers were refugees.

While the firing was going on H. I. Kneeland, of the Near East Relief and Gerald Graves, the British vice consul, decided to proceed to the Italian flagship immediately. They hoisted the British flag on a shore boat and rowed to an Italian submarine chaser which lay about 200 yards beyond the mole.

The commander of the chaser curtly refused to take them to the admiral and they rowed first to the nearest battleship anchored half a mile out, where they were refused a motor launch and then to the admiral's ship a half mile further to the west.

Before they reached the flagship, the Conte de Cavour, a white flag had been hoisted over the citadel and the firing ceased. Twenty-five shells had been fired into and over the town without one answering shot from the Greeks.

Eight thousand troops have been landed by the Italians.

Kneeland and Graves informed the admiral, Solari, in command of the fleet, that the town was absolutely undefended and that neither fort mounted a gun. The British vice counsel protested against the shortness of the Italian warning as only fifteen minutes had elapsed between the time the Italian counsel had informed him of the impending bombardment, and the opening of fire.

Graves said he had no opportunity to get British subjects out of the line of fire.

Kneeland protested against the firing against the civil police school, which endangered the lives of 1500 Near East Relief orphans.

The admiral replied that the firing had been directed at the fort back of and above the police school. He ad-

ed that the demand for surrender was presented to the Prefect of Corfu at 3 o'clock. Admiral Solari said the Greek authorities had been directed to circulate the warning among the foreign consuls.

Admiral Solari said favorable action had been expected from the local Greek authorities but that at 4:30 the military commandment told him that was impossible.

Before firing was begun Admiral Solari told the protesters another warning was given the Greek authorities and at 5 o'clock three blank shells were fired.

After a six-minute interval gun fire began.

After Admiral Solari had asserted the Greek authorities had two hours' warning Kneeland and Graves withdrew and were carried ashore in a motor boat. A landing party was drawn up on deck with full accoutrements. Many light guns were visible on the deck.

Rome, Sept. 4.—The Italian press today takes issue with the protest made by Dr. William A. Kennedy, head of the British Save the Children Fund, against the bombardment of Corfu by the Italian fleet, with the consequent killing and wounding of refugees.

It is declared that the Italian naval division, besides signalling a demand for surrender, sent ashore Naval Commander Foschini, who explained to the Greek commander the reasons and objects of the Italian occupation. He explained that unless the Greek commander hoisted the white flag or at least a Red Cross flag, the Italian ships would open fire on the military buildings and fortress.

The city proper is a considerable distance from the fortress, it is set forth, and therefore there appeared to the Italians to be no danger to civilians, as they were under the impression that all the buildings inside the fortress were used for barracks, stores, or other military purposes.

The Greek commander, according to the Italian commentators, knew of the presence of the refugees in the fortress and had ample time to evacuate them after being warned that unless he surrendered the fort it would be fired upon. The newspapers assert that the British Vice Consul in Corfu telegraphed the Foreign Office concerning the Italian version of the affair.

The population of Corfu, it is said, were not aware of the assassination

MRS. H. J. WELSH

TEACHER OF PIANO

Studio Opens September 15, 1923

401 North Kingshighway

Phone 384

of the Tellini mission in Greece and the consequent Italian action, and thought the squadron approaching the island were British. The truth became known only when the foreign consuls returned to shore from their visit to the Italian flagship.

A Corfu dispatch says Vice Admiral Simonetti has installed himself as Governor of the island and assumed direction of all the local services. It is reported that perfect calm and order prevail with Italian airplanes circling over the island.

MISSOURI GRAIN

Missouri corn prices are decidedly higher than in August, 1922, or August, 1921, while wheat is lower than both the previous years and oats is about the same as last year, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Missouri corn averages 91 cents per bushel against 63 cents two years ago. The average price of wheat is 86 cents per bushel compared to 90 cents last year and \$1.01 in August, 1921. The quotation on corn is quite generally above that for wheat. Oats average 41 cents per bushel against the same figure last August and 33 cents for two years ago.

The ruling price for grain in the greater portion of Missouri runs over a very narrow range. The greatest difference between corn and wheat occurs in the counties with a short crop last year and in counties where a large number of live stock were fed during the winter and spring.

Skfha dare fham ldNo saat

A real star radiates heat, and as it cools it shrinks.

It can be arranged for those entering any time next week or the Monday following to join the new classes which were organized at the big Fall Opening of the Chillicothe Business College last Tuesday.

JUDGE GRAVES URGED FOR GOVERNOR

Jefferson City, Sept. 3.—Judge W. W. Graves of the Supreme Court has been urged to permit his name to be used as a Democratic candidate for Governor. He has not yielded so far and it is doubtful if his consent can be obtained. Col. Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis who visited him several days last week, accompanied by Mrs. Hawes, while really on a mission to meet old friends, was among the Democratic leaders who visited Judge Graves and urged him to heal the breach in the party occasioned by the fight on United States Senator Reed. The Judge was told that there was little prospect of former Governor Gardner getting in the race and that he could command the support of all factions and prove a vote-getting candidate, a feat he has accomplished several times in the past when a candidate of his party.

The Chillicothe Business College opened its 34th year Tuesday with the largest attendance in its history.

Yosemite is supposed to get its name from an Indian word meaning grizzly bear, but that species of bear is now extinct in California.

Chemical research is revealing new uses for wood that were not dreamed of a few years ago, declares the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. One example is that of the extended use of pulp wood not only for paper making but also for fiber containers, wallboard, and similar forms of material. Wood is already in use for the making of artificial silk, rope, carpets and other fabrics. Because of this great progress in the discovery of new uses for wood, the department declares it to be all the more necessary to treat the country's forests as crop lands rather than as timber mines with no thought of replacement.

The Greatest Lines of Merchandise in the World

The Ones Most Extensively Advertised in All Leading Farm Journals and Magazines and Newspapers

are on sale at our store. We believe that our customers deserve the best that American manufacturers can produce, and we are filling our shelves accordingly. The following nationally advertised lines will always be on display in our big store on Front street:

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Over 5,000 new items have been added to our stock in the last thirty days. We have just what you want in the hardware line, with right prices, courteous treatment and prompt service.

PHONE 68

Baker-Bowman Hardware Company

GILBREATH BUILDING ON FRONT STREET



Our Own Ozarks Show

MAKE YOUR PLANS TO ATTEND

Believers in Better Live Stock will see: Hundreds of Head of Jerseys, Holsteins, Herefords, Shorthorns, Guernseys, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Shropshires.

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Hoover's Band and Boy Scouts

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C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

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PESSIMIST'S VIEW OF DEATH

Just how does an avowed atheist look upon death, when it touches him closely, in the decease of a near relative? Ingersoll, by the way, was not an atheist, but an agnostic. He never denied the possibility of a hereafter. And he was a cheerful man. Llewelyn Powys, author of "Ebony and Ivory," a book of short stories of life in Africa, over and over asserts his disbelief in immortality and deity. His last chapter, written in England, tells his reflections on the death of his brother.

"Yesterday my brother died, and as I write in our little parlor there hangs over the house that vague, indefinable hush which pervades human domiciles in the presence of death. It is always the same; an old man dies, a woman, a child, immediately a palpable stillness descends upon everything, people going to and fro with the furtive tread of ghosts, and the very clocks with their silly moon-faces seem to hold their breath.

I sat with my brother to the very end, watched the gray dew of death appear on his forehead, and his limbs jerk convulsively. 'It is well that we two met' were his last words, and a few minutes later his jaw fell open like a broken clock-work toy."

Narrating then how he wandered over the familiar countryside, where he and his brother had spent happy days under conditions which seemed to make it a privilege merely to be above ground, he continues:

"Tonight for the first time I had it in my heart to dispute that privilege. Right before me, like an enormous toad, the squat medieval church crouched among the tombs, a foul corpse-eater, it seemed to me, drawing all men, one by one, into its dusty insatiable belly. Must my brother's body, so noble in my eyes, so beautiful be also delivered up? A week hence, I thought, and he would have already have lain here for some hours. A fearful thing is the end of man. Light of step, with divine radiance in his eyes, he treads over earth's cornlands to be at last flat on his back, reeking and putrescent.

"What God could have been mean and insolent enough to have devised

so ignominious a sequel? What God indeed?

Continuing his imaginings of the contents of the graveyards, he says: "With such a shameful vision of mortal ignominy before my eyes, all hope of ever again holding communion with my brother faded away. My belief in annihilation presented itself with all the force of an absolute conviction. How like poor, gullible, self-important humanity, in the face of such visible corruption, to go imagining other spheres and realms contrived for the sole purpose of preserving their pitiable personalities! For what possible reason, I asked myself, should nature in man's case undertake this vast and punctilious economy? Nature, who in all her dealings is so prodigal, so thriftless, squandering her life giving sunshine through the wastes of plantless space, guiding delicately to ultimate extinction the half of her offspring.

"It is well that we two have met' had been my brother's last words, an utterance full of Roman dignity. Here was no whining after divine indulgence, no clinging to impossible hopes. What if the world does contain no purpose, but only a series of sensations for the elect, the chosen, to experience, during an inconsequential transit? Should that dismay us, we, the head and crown of living animals? * * * We accept these terms, we delight in them. The very pride of man, indeed, rests upon his mortality, for so, and only so, does he appear an heroic figure under the sun." He returns to the room where the dead lay, and as morning breaks concludes his chapter with the words:

"Gradually in its diurnal swing our portion of the earth caught the light of the sun, whose radiance spread over the room, upon the familiar books, upon the ceramians at the window and upon the ashen features lying there full of pride, contempt and scorn."

Pride of what? Contempt and scorn of whom? Does not the writer of this attempted defiance of death half reveal intense regret for his assumed denial of a future life? The contempt and scorn which it seemed to him characterized his dead brother's features—were they not a reflection of his own feeling against a Deity denied by word of mouth but implied in this and other heart-breaking confessions.—Post-Dispatch.

The calamity that has fallen to Japan in the recent earthquake is the greatest recorded in the history of the world. The United States will promptly lend aid to these stricken people and every individual should respond generously. The earthquake in San Francisco a few years ago, when but a few more than 600 souls were taken, was a shock to the country, but nothing to taking of 500,000 people within an hour. Thousands of homes were destroyed with clothing and food and they must be helped.

RESURRECTION OF TURKEY

By Oct. 3 the last of the allied troops will have evacuated Constantinople and that city of over 1,000,000 people will again be under complete control of the Angora Government, which Government may not be looked upon as the central guiding force of the world's Mohammedan population, numbering 227,000,000 souls.

This triumph of Turkish force and diplomacy is not a mere political triumph, and its significance ought to impress those Christians especially who are eager to weaken Christianity as a civilizing influence by quarreling and fighting among themselves. The Turkish resurrection is a triumph of Islam, the religion which, founded in the seventh century after Christ, is the same today, in all its teachings and dogmas as it was then. Having spread through Asia and a great part of Africa, having no color prejudice, and being favorable to such evils as polygamy and slavery, it is a very real competitor of Christianity, gathering in with ease thousands of semi-civilized or uncivilized races where Christianity fails to make much impression. It has abolished cannibalism and fetishism and idolatry in those parts of Africa where it has spread, and in the opinion of competent observers, "it remains the great and only vitalizing faith in the Orient in the twentieth century."

The next few years will show whether Islamism, as a religion and a system of jurisprudence and policy has moved forward with the political leaders who have converted Turkey into a self-governing nation, under a parliament duly elected on modern lines. However that may be, the fact remains that Mohammedanism is now stronger than ever. It is a power to be reckoned with, and it is bitterly anti-Christian. In round numbers, there are 566,000,000 Christians in the world, and over a billion non-Christian people. Surely it is time for so-called Christian nations and the various denominations and churches to set a better example to these non-Christian peoples than has been set in the past.—Post-Dispatch.

The late bombardment from the rear has cast suspicion on many men who appear on the street with patches on the seat of their trousers.

Italy, by her bombardment of defenseless refugees on the island of Corfu, will gain little sympathy from other nations. Because five Italian subjects were murdered on Greek territory was no sign that the Greek government had anything to do with it. Italy only wanted slight provocation to take these Grecian islands in order to give her control over the Adriatic Sea. It was a dangerous thing to do, for Hungary, Serbia and other nearby nations are not sympathetic with Italy and may join Greece and go after the macaroni eaters.

COOLIDGE AND McADOO
LEAD IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 3.—South Dakota will be the first state in the Union to express a choice for President in the campaign of 1924. The South Dakota primary election at which candidates for President of the United States will be endorsed by the Republican and Democratic parties of the State, will be held the third Tuesday in March, 1924. The State proposal meeting of the parties will be held in December next, and, at these, candidates for President of the United States, and for State offices, will be put forth by the Republicans and Democrats and placed upon the ballots which will come before the voters at the State primary election in March.

Present indications are that the Democrats of South Dakota will endorse the candidacy of William G. McAdoo should McAdoo decide to become a candidate, as seems to be expected in usually well-informed Democratic circles.

So far as the Republicans of South Dakota are concerned they will doubtless be divided among several promising candidates. It is recalled that the South Dakota Republicans were the first four years ago to endorse President Coolidge for nomination to the office of Vice President of the United States, and because of this it is thought the Coolidge sentiment in South Dakota yet is strong and will rally behind the President should he decide to become a candidate for nomination to the presidency next year.

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and Senator Hiram Johnson of California, also are greatly admired by numbers of South Dakota Republicans and should they enter the field for the Republican presidential nomination it is certain that one of the greatest political battles in the history of South Dakota would be waged by the supporters of the various candidates, in an effort to win an endorsement for their special candidates at the primary election in March.

Those in touch with Democratic affairs in South Dakota assert there is quite a sprinkling of sentiment among Democratic voters for Henry Ford as the Democratic candidate for President, but the Democrats of the State who are for McAdoo belittle the Ford strength in South Dakota and appear to believe it will not be a hard matter to line up a large majority of the South Dakota Democrats to the support of McAdoo should McAdoo be a candidate.

THREE PER CENT IMMIGRATION

New York World

What even three per cent immigration does to increase the population of the United States is indicated by the fact that during the last fiscal year 422,819 aliens were admitted under the quota plan. This amounted to the addition of a city larger than Buffalo. And as 130,142 immigrants gave New York as their future residence, the city received from Ellis Island about as many new residents as the population of Richmond Borough.

Of the aliens admitted, 16,542 gave professional occupations, 1709 of them clergy; 106,213 were skilled workers and 208,579 of miscellaneous vocations, including 52,233 servants and 83,442 laborers. The Germans admitted numbered 65,543, Mexicans 62,709, English 60,524, Hebrews 49,779, Scandinavians 37,630, Irish 30,386. Of the 20,619 persons debarred, 8239 were excluded as likely to become public charges, 2095 as unable to read, 955 because of diseases and 2680 for exceeding the quota. This hardship was suffered by only one-half of 1 per cent of those who sought admission.

The deportations gave a special interest. Of 3661 persons deported 385 were sent back as criminals and only 13 as anarchists. The latter figure shows rejections upon this ground reduced to something like a negligible minimum.

Up to 1829 people used the flint and steel, the first lucifer matches being introduced in Europe and America as a great invention in 1829.

While only eight or nine boys and girls could win in the poultry judging contest which was a part of the Texas Agricultural College's short course held at College Station in July, 4,000 Texas boys and girls were trained by extension workers to judge the desirable and undesirable points of standard bred and utility breeds of poultry while club members were preparing for the contest. Every club member in some counties received training. Local and county contests between club members to determine the champion judges increased their skill and enthusiasm. Fifty counties were represented in the State contest, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, and these will have the lasting benefit of young poultrymen skilled in the selection of profitable stock.

McADOO OPENS FIRE ON
THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF

Seattle, Wash. Sept. 3.—William G. McAdoo, former Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, has opened his guns on the Republican administration. In an article appearing in the August number of the Washington Democrat, McAdoo charges the Republican party with robbing the American farmer through the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill and the Esch-Cummins railroad bill.

In contrast, McAdoo claims, the Democratic party gave the farmers a chance to make profits instead of losses.

The tariff McAdoo characterizes as a crime, the Esch-Cummins bill a vicious system of rate making.

In no field has Republican leadership proven more futile and fruitless than in the field of agriculture," McAdoo writes.

"In its platform of 1920 the Republican party declared for a policy of deflation. It was supposed that deflation would be applied to all classes and interests in the event of Republican victory. But deflation has been directed at agriculture and labor, while the great trusts, combinations and selfish interests have been inflated and subsidized through the highest protective tariff this country has ever known, with the result that the farmers are shot to pieces by low prices for all they have to sell and by high prices for all they have to buy. The farmers have been robbed while privilege has been rewarded through the Fordney-McCumber tariff and the general policies of the administration. "We have heard a great deal the past two years about additional farm credits," McAdoo continues, "but the idea of the administration seems to be that more farm-credit legislation is all that the farmers need.

"Of course, ample farm credit is always necessary. The last Democratic administration provided greatly enlarged credit facilities for the farmers through the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Farm Loan system. But it is not credit the farmers need so much as more and better markets where they can sell their products at a profit instead of at a loss.

"How can the farmers or anybody else have credit, no matter what laws are on the books, so long as they are making losses instead of profits?"

DR. H. E. REUBER
Osteopathic Physician
257-258 McCoy Tanner Building
Telephone 132
SKESTON, MO

HARRY C. BLANTON
Attorney-at-Law
Skeston, Mo.
Rooms 210-12
Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.
Phones: Office 473 Res. 509

RALPH E. BAILEY
Lawyer
McCoy & Tanner Building
Skeston, Mo.

GRESHAM & MONTGOMERY
Attorneys-at-Law
Trust Company Building
Skeston, Mo.

B. F. BLANTON
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Skeston, Mo.
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms

C. W. LIMBAUGH
Dentist
Dr. Harrelson's office
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Bankers do not consider deficits good security.

"If farmers are put in position to make profits instead of losses they will have no trouble about credits."

General Pershing receives \$10,000 a year.

More than 500,000,000 chickens are raised on the farms of the United States every year.

BLOOMFIELD LAWYER
FOUND DEAD IN BED

Bloomfield, Mo., Sept. 4.—Krat C. Spence, 50 years old, a lawyer and active in Democratic politics, was found dead in bed today by his wife.

He was a State Senator from 1904 to 1910, and had served as Prosecuting Attorney for Stoddard County.

When you think
of Chicago

One can hardly think of Chicago without thinking of Wabash—the road that has furnished the standard of Chicago service for many years.



WABASH

Ask your Ticket Agent
for travel information

H. E. WATTS, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis

FOR SALE

Two cars good color dehorned steers, 800 pounds and up, \$5.50. Two cars steers, 350 to 500 pounds, at \$4.50. One car heifers, 400 to 600 pounds, at \$3.50. One car good breeding ewes, good quality and good ages, \$5.50 per 100. Two cars stock pigs from 50 to 125 pounds, at \$6.75, f. o. b. cars.

E. T. SHROUT & CO.
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P. & G. SOAP 12 bars for 53c

Gold Medal Flour 24-lb. sack 91c

BANANAS 3 pounds for 27c

LARD, per pound 15c

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Navy Beans 3 lbs. for 28c | Cornflakes or Post Toasties large pkg. 13c

COUNTRY CLUB VELVET CAKES assorted flavors 9c

HAMS sugar cured 25c | Pink Salmon per can 14c

Rolled Oats per lb. 4c | Pork & Beans Country Club per can 10c

CORN standard 10c | Galvanized Tubs No. 2 each 72c

Cream Cheese per lb. 35c | Rice Blue Rose per pound 7c

Country Club Apple Butter, jar 29c

Shredded Wheat per pkg 12 | Bread Country Club large loaf 7c

Bacon per lb. 21c | Soap Powder Kroger's per pkg. 16c

Sardines in oil 7c | LIMA BEANS per pound 11c

Peas Standard 13c | Corn Country Club 16c

Washboards each 59c | Creamonut Oleo per lb. 24c

Kroger Cakes Macaroon Snaps, per lb. 17c
Cocoa Taffy Bars, per lb. 17c

Graham Wafers, per lb. 14c | Vanilla Wafers, lb. 24c

Postponed

WE REGRET TO
announce that on
account of our building
not being completed on
time, we are forced to
postpone our opening 'til

Saturday, September 15

9:00 O'CLOCK, A. M.

We will positively open
on that date

HARDWICK'S
ECONOMY CENTER

Skeston, Missouri.

GERMAN PEOPLE READY TO RISE

Nuremberg, Germany, Sept. 3.—“The German people are ready to rise in a war of liberation. To talk of a Putsch or Bavarian separation at this moment is sheer nonsense. The half million men (Fascisti) here are those who will free Germany from French oppression. Not today, not tomorrow but soon.”

In these words Gen. Ludendorff in an exclusive interview interpreted the significance of the military demonstration yesterday in this medieval city in commemoration of the Prussian victory at Sedan.

While he spoke, thousands of Fascisti clamored outside the Furstenhof Hotel and Ludendorff was compelled to interrupt the conversation no less than six times to go out on the balcony and bow to the crowds.

He was dressed in the full regalia of a Field Marshal. His face was stern and forbidding as on the eve of a great battle. Around him stood officers of Capt. Ehrhardt's corps. This organization is under the ban of the Government, but its leaders are the heroes of the monarchists. They were in the uniforms of the old Death's Head Hussars.

Half an hour before Gen. Ludendorff, in an automobile, had headed a procession with other military leaders and members of the old royal family.

Just before the demonstration began, he gave a silver cup of wine to Prince Hans George von Schoenach-Carolath, son of Princess Hermine, with the words, “for your Majesty.” It is common knowledge that Ludendorff does not want the Hohenzollerns back, but if his “moment” comes, the throne will go to this eldest son of the former Kaiser's new wife.

Apparently the half million men are ready for action, but the leaders are not yet agreed on the advisability of it. All the leaders spoke publicly of a war of liberation. But none indicated that the exact moment has arrived. A union of Nationalists and Fascisti seems to have been accomplished, but the time is not yet deemed ripe.

The correspondent is informed the question of money and how to get it from big business is occupying the minds of the leaders. Man power for war is here. That is evident from the remarkable discipline of the volunteers and their fanatic enthusiasm.

But guns mean money and the money is in the hands of big business. Apparently the industrialists have not agreed to give it up, hoping to get what they want by bargaining with the French and without spending so much.

The only disturbances of the demonstration took place Saturday night when 20 Socialists attacked a group of Fascisti. Two of the attackers were hurt and one Fascisti.

Adolph Hitler, the Fascist leader, addressed big crowds last evening. He talked of resistance to the end and ridiculed the Stressemann Government.

The songs sung by the paraders in the Sedan victory parade included “Deutschland Ueber Alles” and “Victoriously We Will Conquer France.” The streets were decorated with imperial flags and crowds scattered roses on the marching troops.

These did not appear to be volunteers recruited from a defeated army, but, as Ludendorff put it, “a new army born in our days of darkness.” The general at first abruptly turned away questions gruffly but later expanded somewhat and declared:

“What you have seen—these fine, sturdy soldiers, these old officers, these new officers—are the liberators of Germany. We have shown the outside world Germany is not defeated. Her time is coming. We will not suffer the disruption of the Reich. We will have a United Germany with us. As we overthrew Napoleon 53 years ago, so will we trample Poincare. German manhood is ready.”

TO MISS FLAPPER

Blessings on thee, little dame—
Bareback girl with knees the same.
With thy rolled down silken hose
And thy short transparent clothes;
With thy red lips, redder more,
Smeared with lipstick from the store;
With thy makeup on thy face,
And thy bobbed hair's jaunty grace.
From my heart I give thee joy—
Glad that I was born a boy.

Ponce de Leon was killed by Indians.

Roy Baird and Miss Effie Graham both of Skeston were married here Saturday by J. B. Sanders. —Charleston Index.

A British expedition under the leadership of a woman, Mrs. Diana Strickland, of London is now being organized to probe the mysteries of the many remaining dark African forests.

A GOOD COTTON YIELD CERTAIN

The cotton situation in Southeast Missouri this season is satisfactory, with indication that there will be an average yield of a bale to the acre, according to Otis Wade, state entomologist, who passed through Cape Girardeau following a five-day survey of the situation in this section.

In some fields the yield will be even greater than one bale to the acre, he said, but that other fields might not produce so heavily. In Pemiscot County the expert said he saw one field he is sure will produce 1 1-2 bales to the acre.

Unless there is some unforeseen trouble arising within the next four weeks before picking gets under full swing, Wade believes that the cotton crop in Southeast Missouri will be the most successful in years. Fears for the safety of the cotton crop caused by the sudden appearance of the cotton leaf worm have been somewhat allayed and unless there is a new outbreak of the pest which is not allayed, cotton will not suffer from this pest.

Other pests, however, have attempted to blight the brilliant prospects of the cotton growers in this section. Wade told the Missourian that in Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties he found evidences of boll weevil and secured specimens of the insect which he took back to Columbia with him. They were found in only one field of each of the two counties, and had done little damage, Wade said. Wade attributed the presence of the weevil to the proximity to Arkansas where the weevil appears in cotton fields every season.

The weevil is strong and capable of traveling a long distance. Wade, humorously voiced the opinion of an old negro, but who came from the South. “Sure, these are Arkansas weevils—they're stronger. These Missouri weevils don't fly, they sleep all time.”

Red spiders have also attacked cotton in Pemiscot county Wade said, but the damage from this pest has been slight. Cotton has advanced to such a stage now that the spider cannot hurt it, he explained.

Wade gave The Missourian the following statement regarding the survey made of the cotton growing counties of this section:

“The cotton worm which is now present in Southeast Missouri in unusual numbers, and which is causing considerable concern among cotton growers, is one of the oldest known insect pests of cotton in the United States.

“Early reports of entomologists tell of its great destruction as far back as 1867 and '68, and again in 1872 and '73. In 1911 and 1912 a rather serious outbreak occurred over an extensive area of the cotton growing sections.

“While this insect confines its attention to cotton plants and is generally distributed through the cotton belt each year it is only during exceptional years that it appears early enough to materially reduce the cotton yield. This insect does not winter over in this section, but farther to the south, mostly in tropical America. This is due to the fact that it hibernates in the adult or moth stage and the winters here are too cold for it.

“The moths are strong flyers and migrate long distances. This accounts for their sudden presence every summer or fall in the cotton sections of this country. During very mild winters moths may succeed in surviving the winters in the Gulf regions, thereby causing the earlier infestation farther north as is the case this summer.

“The principal factors responsible for early and severe ravages of the cotton worm are:

“1—One or more mild winters.
“2—Hot and moist weather, which accelerates the development of the insect.

“3—Scarcity of natural enemies.
“The lateness of the cotton crop this season, coupled with the early appearance of the moth, are the two factors chiefly responsible for the heavy present infestation in Southeast Missouri.

The control of the pest is an easy matter if given attention at the proper time. The method most commonly used is dusting the cotton foliage with arsenate poisons, preferable calcium arsenate. As soon as the plants show much ‘ragging’ by the worms. Three to five pounds per acre is sufficient and it can be dusted on pure.

The damage so far by the worms has not been serious except in spots in the farthestmost southeast counties. There is no need for undue alarm. However, there is still danger from the oncoming crop of worms and every planter should be prepared to get in the field and dust his cotton as soon as the worms appear in numbers and threaten damage. It is impossible at this time to predict the possible damage by this next generation—it may not be as bad as the one

An Official Statement by the Governor of South Dakota

On August 29, Governor McMaster, of South Dakota, issued the following statement:—

“At a meeting with Colonel Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and other Standard Oil Officials, held in Pierre this morning, Mr. Stewart expressed unqualifiedly the willingness of Standard Oil to comply with the wishes of the consumers of the State of South Dakota in so far as those wishes could be expressed and interpreted by the governor of this state. These Standard officials, although they contend that the present prices do not properly reflect the costs of production, refining and distribution, plus a reasonable profit, were willing, at my request, to do one of two things—raise the price of gasoline immediately in the State of South Dakota where it would represent a six and six-tenths cent reduction over former prices, or maintain, for the time being, sixteen cent gasoline in the State of South Dakota, using Mitchell as a base.

“After due consideration, the Standard Oil officials were asked by the governor to maintain the present price of 16 cents for the time being. I wish to accept full responsibility for this situation and state that Standard Oil, by deed and act, is working in fullest co-operation with the governor of this state and therefore can in no respect be blamed for 16 cents gasoline from this date.

“I realize that the independents who have viciously assailed and attacked me will raise bitter complaint against this condition. However, after due consideration and investigation, I wish to say that if the former gasoline prices of this state were excessive, the independents of this state were just as responsible for that condition and were just as guilty of taking excess profits as was Standard Oil.

“At no time during the period which former gasoline prices prevailed did any independent of this state raise one objection or bring one complaint to this office in an effort to bring about any reduction in price but they were perfectly willing to profit to the fullest extent.

“I realize that all sorts of charges will be made against me because of this action, but in view of the fact that gasoline can be purchased at various refineries today for approximately seven cents a gallon, it will not work injury to the public cause if the Independents are forced for the time being to do business on a small margin of profit. There is no particular reason why the State Government should guarantee to the Independent Oil Dealers of this state, at least for the time being, fixed profits, especially in view of the fact that they were perfectly willing and were a party to take excessive profits from the people.”

This clearly defines the position which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has maintained throughout this controversy.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

5 PER CENT FARM LOANS

Representing a company that has loaned millions of dollars on Southeast Missouri lands. I am making a low cost, clean-cut loan with liberal prepayment privileges. Inquiries solicited and held confidential.

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8



Prize Winning Stock

The best Live Stock, whatever their breed may be, can only be Prize Winners if they are properly fed.

GRISTO

STOCK & POULTRY FEEDS

are made to give stock and poultry raisers “Most Results Per Dollar.” You can get a GRISTO Feed for work animals, hogs, steers, caws and poultry—all fully guaranteed—all put up in the five point GRISTO Bag.

SOLD BY MOST GOOD DEALERS

Gristo Feeds are made by Scott County Milling Co., Skeston, Mo.

LARGEST SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
IN HISTORY OF SIKESTON

The Sikeston schools opened Monday with the largest High School enrollment in the history of the school. The High School is crowded having an enrollment of 230. There are 45 Seniors, 65 Juniors, 59 Sophomores and 71 Freshmen.

There are 32 taking Domestic Science and 35 taking Commercial work with more wanting it, but owing to a lack of room, equipment and insufficient teaching force they are prevented from taking this course.

The new department of Manual Training opened with the required number of 12 and with more wanting it. This department will be arranged to accommodate more by next year.

Thirty new pupils entered the Freshman class. Pupils have entered here from Fredericktown, Naylor, Portageville, Oran, Essex, Dogwood, Matthews, Kewanee, McMullin, Commerce, Bertrand, Cairo and one from the University of Missouri and Kentucky with several from the various rural districts.

Mr. Ellise guarantees this to be the biggest year and hopes the best of any heretofore.

The congested condition of the study hall has been done away with by the Eighth grade being maintained at the grade school and the Freshmen being put in the former eighth grade room.

The grade school has an enrollment of 630 pupils and is not yet crowded. More pupils are expected to enter after the Fair and after cotton is picked. This with the 60 enrolled in the colored school makes a total of 920 school children. There are approximately 80 pupils to a grade and about 40 to a room.

The drawing and art in the grade school is being given more attention by the new drawing teacher not being restricted to any certain grade.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

Coach Lingle says that he is well pleased with the prospects for a good football team this year. There is plenty of good material and as far as physical fitness is concerned nothing more could be asked. The team this year will be composed entirely of new players and it will take considerable time and practice to develop a good football machine. Practice was started last week and about three dozen boys reported to practice and give promise of developing into a smooth working machine before the season is well under way.

An athletic meeting will be held here Saturday morning at the High School building. The coaches from the various schools will meet to adopt the rules and regulations for the coming season.

A. F. Lindsay left Wednesday for McKenzie, Tenn.

See us before buying your Cotton Scales and Picker's Sacks. We have the prices. Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

Peek's Variety Store

Perfume, bottle 10c
Tooth Paste 10c
Steel Wool, box 10c
Hat Flowers, good values 10c
Powder Puffs, Follies 10c
Hair Nets, double mesh 10c
Powder Compacts 33c
Mail Boxes 19c
Souvenirs of Sikeston 10c

We have a good assortment of Jewelry, Dishes, Glassware, Candy and etc. Visit the new Variety Store when you come to the Fair and save the difference.

Peek's Variety Store

THE HOUSEWIFE'S SCRAPBOOK

When creaming butter and sugar add very little hot milk, it will greatly expedite the blending.

Have a little salt on a paper on the table when ironing. Rub the irons over this and you will always have a smooth iron.

To remove scorch stains wet the spot and cover with borax. If it is only a slight scorch dampening and hanging the article in the direct sunlight will remove the stain.

When the screws in the eyeglasses require tightening and there is no screwdriver at hand, use a small steel pen.

Hang a small bag of sulphur in the birdcage to prevent insects from annoying the bird.

When the ironing board warps just put the coverings on the other side. In due time the board will become straight and remain so.

Ivory absorbs grease, hence oil and creamy cleansing substances should never be used.

Miss Rose E. Barry of Charleston visited Mrs. C. C. White a few days this week.

Miss Haven Mouser will leave Thursday night for Kirksville where she will enter school.

Miss Hallie Felker, who is nurse in the Elizabeth Hospital at Washington, D. C., arrived Tuesday for a visit with her brother, C. E. Felker, and family.

Miss Frances Bailey of Pittsburg, Kansas and Bill Clary of St. Louis, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Applegate, returned to their homes Saturday.

George Jordon, the associate editor of the Mo. Ruralist, and Prof. C. K. McClellan of the Arkansas University Fayette, Arkansas, will be Judges of the agricultural exhibits at the Fair.

POWDER MANUFACTURERS
TO PROTECT GAME BIRDS

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 5.—The extensive areas of unoccupied land connected with the DuPont explosives plants in the United States, amounting to 36,344 acres, are to be used as sanctuaries where game and insectivorous birds will be protected. The Sporting Powder division of the company announced that this step was taken in connection with its plans for the better preservation of game.

Several of the plants have already been stocked with game has multiplied and been protected to such an extent that it is said to be supplying the surrounding country.

The reservations to be used for this purpose are located in Pennsylvania, Colorado, Alabama, Washington, Iowa, West Virginia, Virginia, Minnesota, New Jersey, Missouri, Wisconsin and Montana. Many of the reservations are heavily wooded and particularly adapted for the purpose. There are twenty-four plant in all for game preservation purposes ranging from 6000 acres down to the average sized farm.

George Dye and son Frank returned Tuesday from Illinois.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Anthony and daughter, who have been visiting in Fredericktown, returned Sunday.

Frances Catherine Welch entertained Thursday afternoon with a party in honor of her fifth birthday. Those present were: Bobby and Joe Dover, Bud Stubbs, Hazel and Harry Young, Lillian Rita Derris, Margaret Mitchell, Elizabeth and Charles Frank, Ruth and Merrill McKinney, Almeda and Fred Jones, Charles Graham Lindley, Helen Vera Dudley, "Daddy"

Felker, Margaret and A. J. Lindsay and Mary Lou and Mildred McCoy.

Byron Bowman left Wednesday night for points in Mississippi.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER
AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

Southeast Mo. Exhibit at Iowa Fair

The Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau is sending an exhibit of Southeast Missouri products to the Sioux City Fair, at Sioux City, Iowa, next week. This is one of the largest fairs in Iowa. The exhibit will be chiefly cotton and cotton by-products, as requested by the Missouri Agricultural Extension service, who has charge of the exhibit.

A number of states are participating in this event at Sioux City and the Missouri Boys and Girls Club Department at Columbia was called upon to bring a Missouri exhibit. Instead of making it an exhibit at large from the whole state, the Agricultural Bureau Extension service appealed to the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau for a cotton exhibit, which was promptly furnished.

The exhibit will be in charge of R. H. Emberson, head of the Boys and Girls Club Department, of Columbia, Mo., and it will show stalks of cotton, cotton lint, cotton seed meal and other by-products, as well as photographs of Southeast Missouri cotton scenes, and many charts giving data as to yields, price received per acre, etc.

It is believed that the Missouri exhibit will attract more attention than those from other states as it will be the only exhibit featuring cotton. Mr. Emberson, who will have charge of the Missouri booth, promises to say many complimentary things about S. E. Missouri to Iowans who visit the exhibit.

S. E. Mo. Bulletin Being Written

The Southeast Missouri bulletin, entitled, "Southeast Missouri an Agricultural Empire," which is being prepared by the State Board of Agriculture, and written by Roy Godsey, of that department, is now being prepared and will be published soon.

Mr. Godsey has spent a portion of the past week in the office of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau, in St. Louis, gathering additional data and checking up his field notes with the Secretary of the Bureau. The manuscript will be ready for the printers within a few days.

The bulletin will contain between 50 and 100 pages and will be set out in chapters dealing with the history of the drainage development, the rapid improvement of the farming land, and a chapter on each of the principal crops and agricultural projects in Southeast Missouri.

Jewell Mayes, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, states that the Southeast Missouri bulletin will be the first one of the Sectional bulletins of the State to be published and that it will have priority over the other sectional bulletins because Southeast Missouri is the first section of the State to show an active and organized interest in helping itself, as demonstrated through the activities of the S. E. Missouri Agricultural Bureau.

When the bulletin is ready for distribution, copies may be received free by writing Jewell Mayes, Jefferson City, Mo.

We will help you make a profit on your cotton crop by selling you scales and sacks at a bargain. Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

Every pen in the hog pavilion has been engaged and a large tent will be erected to accommodate part of them. Twenty horses are already on the ground, several herds of cattle have engaged stalls and the live stock display will be full.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, T. A. Ridenour and Les-sie Ridenour by their certain Deed of Trust dated the 13th day of November, 1919, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Scott County, at Deed Book 32 page 31, conveyed to M. G. Gresham, as Trustee, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, viz:

Lot One (1) in Block Four (4), in Fletcher's Addition to the City of Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri.

And Whereas, in said deed of trust it was provided that in case the said M. G. Gresham was unable to act as Trustee that the Sheriff of Scott County, Missouri, might act as his successor in trust;

And Whereas, the said M. G. Gresham is disqualified from acting as Trustee because of interest; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas the said note has become due and unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will proceed to sell the above described Real Estate at the City Hall Door in the City of Sikeston, in the County of Scott, State aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1923, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

William Kirkindall,
Acting Trustee
Dated this 6th day of September, 1923

SAYS FARMERS WILL
NOT BE STAMPEDED

Urbana, Ill., Sept. 5.—Illinois farmers are refusing to be stamped and are coming through the present price depression with fine courage, in the opinion of E. E. Elliott of the University of Illinois, after interviewing over 400 farmers of this state during the last two months. Elliott is extension specialist of the Department of Farm Organization and Management of the university.

The sound, substantial, property owning farmers are 'sitting tight' he declared.

"In contrast to this," continued Elliott, "we are led to believe, through reports, that the agricultural atmosphere is in many localities apparently charged with pessimism."

"From the spring wheat section of the Northwest come reports of crop damage from rust and other causes. Warnings without number have been given the wheat farmers by Mother Nature. Those who have heeded the warnings have gradually changed their system of farming and are now for Miss Anita Winchester Thursday, securing a large share of their in-

come from meat, milk, cream and poultry.

"In the South, the exclusive cotton farmers have been driven to a system of diversified farming. The position of the corn belt farmer is in many ways similar to his neighbors."

"Two significant things stand out. First, the major clamor is apparently coming from a small minority of one-crop farmers."

"Second, with a full appreciation of the setback that has been given many farmers there is still a rainbow in the agricultural sky. Our hope lies in the fact that in every county or community there are a few farmers who have consistently made a profit every year. These men have in general been improving their methods of production in order to meet the new economic conditions."

Misses Annette Smith, Lottie Dover, Sara Malone, Mary William Smith, Mildred Stubblefield, Hilma Black, Martha Gresham, Lillian Starks and Martha Townsend of Hot Springs, Ark., gave a surprise party for Miss Anita Winchester Thursday, it being her birthday.

New Fall Millinery

At Popular Prices

Wonderfully attractive are the dainty and modish hats for Fall wear.

Each model has one or more touches which add that chic note of style so hard to define, yet so sought for by women who would be well dressed.

Miss Daisy Garden

MALONE THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 10 and 11

HAROLD LLOYD

—IN—



"Safety Last"

Mirthquake ahead!

Here is your safe sign of laughter insurance.

Smiles, giggles, shakes and roars positively assured until you hit the heights of hilarity then—

Uncontrolled laughter is absolutely guaranteed.

Thrills, thick and fast as Lloyd climbs the side of a 12 story building.

LAUGHS first and last in "Safety Last."

WARNING—Patrons who wear tight clothes will do so at their own risk during the run of this comedy. The management will not be responsible for ripped seams or loss of buttons.

SATURDAY

Last Installment Pearl White in

"PLUNDER"

The theatre will not be open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

WILL CLOSE FOR THE FAIR

The following merchants and business men of Sikeston will close their places of business from 12:00 o'clock to 6:00 o'clock each afternoon of the

S. E. Missouri District Fair

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
September 12, 13, 14 and 15

GREER, VAUGHN & FELKER

(The Bijou)

C. H. YANSON.

H. LAMPERT.

SUTTON BROS. (Cash Grocery).

KROEGER STORE.

I. BECKER.

HESS & CO.

FARMERS GROCERY.

C. C. WHITE (Eagle Drug Store).

BUCKNER - RAGSDALE MERC.

CO.

DECKER & KELLER.

CITIZENS STORE CO.

ALF CARR.

BAKER-BOWMAN HARDWARE

CO.

LEHMAN-FOSTER CLOTHING

CO.

SIKESTON CONCRETE TILE &

CONSTRUCTION CO.

DUDLEY'S CONFETIONERY.

SIKESTON GROCERY.

SAM'S SHOE SHOP.

ELI ABLES.

DAISY I. GARDEN.

STUBBS MOTOR CO., INC.

SIKESTON CLEANING AND

TAILORING CO.

V. B. HEISLER.

PINNELL STORE CO.

FARMERS DRY GOODS AND

CLOTHING CO.

DERRIS, THE DRUGGIST.

SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO.

SANITARY BARBER SHOP.

H. & H. GROCERY.

J. E. HAMBY BARBER SHOP.

COLE UPRNITURE CO.

G. A. DEMPSTER.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

BANK OF SIKESTON.

SIKESTON TRUST CO.

PEEK'S VARIETY STORE.

NEWS BULLETIN STATE HIGHWAY

Follow the Road Markers

The Missouri State Highway Department has issued the following bulletin in the interest of statewide travel:

"Follow the state road markings." This is the only direction a Missourian should give a statewide traveler. It is the only safe advice. No matter how well a private citizen may know the roads of his own community or how widely he may have traveled, the changing conditions, due to the progress of the road building projects in 114 counties make direction for a distance hazardous to the traveler.

The State Highway Department not only has supervision of the state road building, but it is charged with the care of all state roads, unimproved as well as improved. Its duty is to keep all designated state routes open and to provide and maintain safe, passable detours, wherever obstacles deflect traffic.

Every traveler should provide himself with a small map, with the state routes given and numbered. The traveler should select his routes and then follow the state signs and the official highway commission detour signs around projects under construction. The number is black on an oval shaped background of yellow metal, placed on a uniform steel post. In advance of a turn in the road, a yellow arrow beneath the oval sign, indicates a turn. The statewide traveler who observes these official markings need ask no questions and he need not lose any time.

It may be that in some instances a community road is better for a short distance, but there is no assurance that the traveler will get back into a state maintained road a few miles farther on. Whoever follows the state markings will be certain of his course and he will find it passable, and usually the best road.

Many Miles of Roads

The reports of the State Highway Commission for the past eight months indicate great activity in road building all over the state. There are at present some 440 projects under construction and the mileage constructed by months taken from the reports of the Commission show the following:

Month	Earth Surfaced	Total
January	27.8	18.01 45.8
February	17.5	11.9 29.4
March	27.6	8.7 36.3
April	51.49	40.45 92.04
May	63.60	35.25 98.85
June	82.14	49.20 131.34
July	76.8	41.00 117.8
August	81.38	47.84 129.22

Total 428.41 252.35 680.76

It will be seen from the above that in the past eight months there have been constructed 680 miles of highway. The remaining four months of the year will, no doubt, show greater results. The weather in the spring is not best on account of the rain hence work usually slows down the first four months of the year. It is expected that the amount constructed in the next four months will equal that constructed in the past eight months.

STATE BOYCOTTS CEDAR TREES

The State of New York has boycotted cedar trees under a new law enacted by the last session of the Legislature, this new statute providing for the destruction of cedar trees being in the interest of apple orchards. Cedar rust fungus develops in cedar trees and spreads to apple trees, having created great damage along the Hudson River.

It has been figured that in the New York climate it requires ninety years to grow a cedar tree large enough to make six fence posts, and the state government has wisely decided in favor of the apple trees.

The Missouri Board of Agriculture has any time called attention to the damage done by ornamental and wild cedar trees in relation to apple orchards. What is Missouri going to do with its cedar rust menace?

More than 260 stages lines are operated in California.

China ranks first among agricultural countries in the production of silk, soybeans and grain sorghums, and second only to the United States in tobacco and possibly wheat production.

An attractive meal, how to plan one which will be nourishing, economical, and appetizing, using the materials grown on the home farm or ordinary at hand in the farm kitchen, was the interesting problem on which more than 4,000 club girls worked in 1922 under the direction and cooperation of extension agents. In this study these young home makers prepared, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, more than 36,000 meals.



4--Days and Nights of Fun, Education, Recreation and Pleasure--4

S. E. Mo. District Fair, Sikeston, Sept. 12-13-14-15

Thursday, Sept. 13, Only Major John A. Paegelow, commanding officer of Scott field, and the largest dirigible in the U. S.—the T. C. 3—will be at the fair for this day only. This is your only opportunity to see this monster blimp in Southeast Missouri as it will not be at any other fair.

Monster Automobile and Tractor Display. Cotton picking machines. Farm implements, electrical appliances, cotton grading exhibits.

\$1600

Cattle show, \$1700 swine, 2d Duroc-Jersey futurity, 3d Poland-China Promotion show, Boys and Girls' club work, Home Economics show, Household arts, Poultry-Agricultural shows

\$3,500 Racing Program. 24 Harness Heats. 6 Running Races.

Nat Reiss 25 Car Carnival 15 shows, 6 rides, featuring the new Caterpillar Ride, the first time in this section. This carnival played at State Fair, this year.

Dancing at the big pavillion—Phil Baxter's Dallas Orchestra. The Cornalla Troupe—one of the many free acts. The Four Musical Lunds—one of the many free acts.

4--Ford Automobiles Free--4 One will be given away each afternoon of the fair. Get tickets from your merchants.

Wednesday is School Children's Day

All school teachers in the four counties of Scott, Stoddard, New Madrid and Mississippi will be admitted free. If you do not get your ticket come to the fair and ask for them at any of the gates and you will be supplied.

Season Tickets \$2.00

Box Seats 50c

Reserved Seats 25c

They are on sale now. Write to either the secretary or the treasurer and have your ticket reserved.

Write for Premium Lists

They are free for the asking.

Wednesday, Sept. 12 is Boy's and Girls' Club Days

See the many demonstration teams at work in the Agricultural Building.

W. H. Sikes,
President

C. L. Blanton, Jr.
Secretary



Copyright 1923 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Dress Up for the Fair

Your Clothes Satisfaction Depends On Quality

The only way you can be completely happy with the clothes you buy is to get fine quality. We know it. That's why we have such large stocks of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes. They're so good we guarantee satisfaction or money back.

\$37.50 \$40.00 \$45.00 \$50.00

Other Good Clothes at \$17.50, \$20, \$25

Lehman-Foster Clothing Company

"A Growing Store in a Growing Town"

SHERIFF WINS DAMAGE ACTION

Benton, Sept. 2.—Deliberating less than three minutes, a jury in circuit court here Saturday found for the defendant in the suit for damages brought by R. C. Carroll against Sheriff William Kirkdall. Carroll was suing the county sheriff on his bond for alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

According to Carroll's attorney, his client was arrested a suspected insane person and imprisoned first in the jail here and after at Jackson without a formal court order.

Orren Wilson, attorney for the plaintiff, indicated that he would file a motion for a new trial.

During his argument in court Attorney Wilson referred to the equipment with which the Sheriff had come to court to defend himself pointing to the defendant's "big and expensive array of legal talent."

Robert L. Ward, one of the counsel for the defendant sheriff, replied with "If it pleases the court, this defend-

HAGGARD, PALE

Texas Lady Suffered from Womanly Weakness, Pains and Aches; Says She Took Cardui and Got Well.

Dayton, Texas.—Mrs. E. H. Weidel, of this city, writes that she has, for a long time, known of the value of Cardui from personal experience. "I don't know where I would be had it not been for Cardui, for it made a new woman out of me," says Mrs. Weidel.

"I was haggard, pale—worn to a frazzle all the time. My health was wretched. I had womanly weakness, painful . . . pains and aches.

"I heard of Cardui, and decided to use it. Cardui built me up. I grew well—like another woman—hence the praise I give it. Cardui is the best medicine I ever saw in my life."

Cardui, which this lady found so helpful, is a purely vegetable, medicinal tonic. For more than forty years, Cardui has been taken by thousands and thousands of women, everywhere, and praised by them for the beneficial results obtained from its use. If you are a woman, and suffer as many women do—

Take Cardui!

NC-148a

ant is in very grave need of expert legal advice as anyone will concede when he realizes how formidable is the legal talent representing the plaintiff in this action."

NEW USES FOR HAWAIIAN MOLASSES SINCE PROHIBITION

Honolulu, Sept. 3.—New uses which have been found for molasses, mainly a waste product of the Hawaiian sugar plantations, since the enactment of the prohibition act, are expected to exhaust the supply this year, according to an announcement by the Sugar Factories, which handle most of the Hawaiian crop.

Prior to prohibition, the plantations derived a considerable income from the molasses shipments to the mainland which were used for the manufacture of alcohol. Since then the molasses, which has a sugar content of one-fifth has been used as fuel or thrown into the ocean.

A discovery that molasses may be used as a culture medium in the production of yeast, has created a considerable demand recently. It also has been found that molasses makes a valuable feed for stock, as, it is said, it has about twice the energy value of any other feed tested. These two developments are expected to utilize most of the molasses produced by the plantations.

The new demand is expected to add approximately \$1,000,000 to the income of the Hawaiian plantations this year.

Miss Nellie Stone returned Monday from a few days visit in Charleston.

For a person engaged in mountain climbing an apple, sugar, or a cake of chocolate is better food than a thick beefsteak.

The chief advantage of the late potato over its earlier brethren is its keeping qualities which permits its sale and use all winter and through the early summer the following year, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The whole question of successful potato marketing can be summed up under four heads, according to department workers. They are:

1. Careful planning from planting time to day of sale. 2. full use of crop and market news. 3. good handling, grading, and loading, and 4. a readiness to learn from other potato growing sections.

MOVE TO BAR KLANSMEN FROM AMERICAN LEGION POST

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Provision in its by-laws and constitution that no member of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is eligible for membership, is proposed as a part of the law of the new Moody-Luttrell post of the American Legion, now being formed here.

Such provision is to be submitted as part of the constitution and by-laws by the committee in charge of drafting it, Frank P. Bowen, chairman, stated. It will be up to the membership of the newly formed post to pass on this provision, said Lieut. Bowen. He stated furthermore that this is the first post of the American Legion in the whole country to consider such a provision in its constitution.

Lieut. Bowen stated that the committee drafting the constitution will include also a provision that the post membership shall not be allowed to contain any member who is identified with the United States Veterans Bureau. Explaining the reason he stated that when veterans bring their grievances or needs before a Legion post that contains Veteran's bureau members such members have opportunity to pre-judge the case before it comes up to the bureau.

Mrs. Ada Vaughn spent Wednesday and Thursday in Oran.

Mrs. E. L. Richards and daughter Miss Ruby returned Tuesday from Bloomfield where they have been visiting.

Miss Lily Zalsman of Omaha, Neb., who spent the summer with Mrs. J. Goldstein, returned to her home Wednesday.

Mrs. L. E. O'Hara and daughter Miss Electa who have been visiting in Pennsylvania and Michigan, returned home Tuesday.

A meeting is called of the W. C. T. U. women Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. at the M. E. Church. The purpose is to elect officers and make arrangements for the Fair. All members are urged to be present.

Many cooks hang a cloth over the handle of the oven door as a reminder and then they leave the kitchen and forget all about it. Many a cake or other delicacy would be saved from burning if the alarm clock were set for the time you must look in the oven.

LOCAL AND PERSONALS FROM NEW MADRID

Judge Jas. A. Finch is in Chicago this week on professional business.

J. E. Smith of Sikeston was a business visitor in New Madrid Tuesday. Newt Anderson of Gideon attended County Court in New Madrid Monday.

Luke Dawson returned to St. Louis Monday night to attend the St. Louis University.

Mrs. William Knott left Tuesday for St. Louis where she will make her future home.

H. J. Welsh, undertaker from Sikeston, was transacting business in New Madrid Tuesday.

B. M. Jones returned Sunday from Memphis where he has been attending Cotton School.

Mrs. A. B. Hunter Jr. and daughter Justine and son Albert left Saturday night for St. Louis.

Doyle Dawson and Henry Buchert returned Sunday night from a sojourn to Dawson Springs.

Mrs. Geo. H. Traylor and daughter Mrs. J. W. Jackson returned Monday from Jefferson City.

Mrs. Nannie Mainord of Matthews is the guest of her son, O. K. Mainord and family this week.

Mrs. J. I. Peck and daughters Misses Laura and Nellie were business visitors in Sikeston Monday.

H. A. Jones, jeweler, and C. C. Cravens of Lilbourn were business visitors at the county capital Wednesday.

Attorney Robert S. Rutledge of Cape Girardeau was looking after legal matters in New Madrid Monday.

Attorney Valentine Perkins has purchased the home of Mrs. Broughton on Mill street and will move this week.

Miss Alleen LaPlant and brother Clyde of Barnes Ridge are attending the public school in New Madrid this term.

Mrs. A. B. Hunter Sr. and Mrs. H. C. Hunter and Murray Lee Phillips made a business trip to Sikeston on Monday.

Mrs. Geo. D. Steele and sons Geo. D. Jr., and John Chaney were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Mainord this last week.

Dick Adams and C. F. Denning of Como were arrested and put in jail Sunday for being intoxicated and possessing whiskey.

County Court has been in session four days disposing of the usual amount of business, and also making treasurer's settlement.

S. E. Redman of the State Automobile Department of Jefferson City is in New Madrid this week looking after business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Barkovitz and family and Mr. and Mrs. L. Segal of Portageville were Sunday visitors of the M. Frankle home.

Mrs. Thos. Gallivan and daughters Leone and Mildred and son Thos. Jr. returned Monday from a visit to relatives at Huntington, Ind.

Geo. LaPlant, Tom Wimp and John Gullion of the Barnes Ridge neighborhood were looking after business matters in New Madrid Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ransmussen of Chicago arrived in New Madrid Sunday on a visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Royer, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Loud and daughters, Mrs. B. M. Jones and Misses Gladys and Eddy returned Sunday from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nunn of Terre Haute, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Feinstein and family of Portageville and Mr. and Mrs. A. Minnen and daughter Miss Rachel of Marston were guests at the L. Shainberg home Sunday.

State of Mo. vs Story and Geo. Farley, a writ of Habeas Corpus, Judge Riley in vacation denied petition and remanded defendants to jail, to serve out the sentence imposed by Justice Geo. Randolph.

Mrs. Maggie Gray of Farmington came down Tuesday on a visit to Mrs. Jessie Broughton and Mrs. W. L. Meier. She was accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Anthony and Miss Vera Walpole.

Attorney T. J. Brown of Charleston was in New Madrid Monday in connection with the Farmers Cooperative Gin Co. who asked for a reduction in the power rate with the public service commission.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Henry moved their household goods from New Madrid to Sikeston Monday, where they will reside. Mr. Henry has the management of the Sikeston Gin Company. Their many friends regret to lose them as citizens.

Fern Darr, petitioner, vs Geo. Darr, Barbara Darr and Tom Darr, relatives, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, custody of Dorothy Louise Darr, infant child of Geo. and Fern Darr, was

given to petitioner, Fern Darr, by Judge H. C. Riley in vacation last Saturday, Sept. 1, 1923.

Judge W. L. Stacy of Sikeston was operated on at St. Marys Hospital in Cairo last Thursday night for an intestinal trouble. He is reported as convalescing. The judge and his wife were former residents of our city and have many friends here who will be glad to learn of his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Milton Mann very delightfully entertained the Tuesday afternoon Bridge Club at her home on North Main Tuesday afternoon with the following substitutes: Mrs. Harry Sharp, Clay Mitchell, June St. Mary, and W. N. O'Bannon. Mrs. Mitchell was presented with a handsome string of beads for her excellent playing. At the conclusion of the game delicious salad luncheon was served.

Quite a number of the younger set enjoyed a porch dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hunter, Jr. Tuesday night. The porch was appropriately decorated with Japanese lanterns, with excellent music furnished. Dainty refreshments of brick ice cream, angel food cake and punch were served. The out-of-town guests were Wayne and Bernard DeLisle, John Killion, Doyal Adams and Carroll Pinkley of Portageville.

State Warehouse Legislation

The 1923 below-cost price of wheat brings home the old and yet ever new problems of warehousing.

The Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture calls attention to the grave need of simpler state and federal warehouse laws and regulations, the present machinery in many states being utterly inadequate to meet conditions for storage as the producer today faces his situation.

Not only does a state need a workable warehouse grain storage law, but the time is here for a nation-wide movement for uniformity and reasonable harmony of state warehouse storage laws, framed so as to be workable along lines kindred to the United States Warehouse Act, which latter measure either needs to be simplified or its regulations made more practical.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture proposes to join Texas in laying before the "National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Department of Agriculture" at its next annual meeting the matter of simpler and better state warehouse laws, looking to the drafting of a model uniform state warehouse law.

One of the fundamental necessities in helping solve marketing problems in a reasonable way, especially grain, is that of storage and warehousing under state and federal laws.

London's famous law courts cover five acres of ground and contain 759 rooms.

Last year American industry spent more than \$70,000,000 in scientific research, most of it in experiments in chemistry in the laboratory.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. John Ward spent Saturday with Mrs. John Calvin.

Elma Calwell of Sikeston was in Matthews Tuesday evening.

A protracted meeting started last Monday night at White Oak.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Deane, Alfred Deane and Jim Long spent Tuesday in New Madrid.

Granville McCary and wife and daughter Virginia were Matthews visitors Monday.

Mrs. Frank Smotherman of St. Louis is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane attended the show at Sikeston Monday night.

Miss Alma Woodruff who is teaching school at Yellow Dog school house, spent the week end in Matthews.

Miss Vivian Ward of Kewanee accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thomason to their home in Dexter for a visit.

Mr. Alfred Gossit of Naylor, Mo., arrived in Matthews Tuesday on a visit to his sister, Mrs. James Smith and brother, John Gassit.

Miss Levona Ward of Kewanee left Saturday for Poplar Bluff where her aunt, Mrs. Fannie Abernathy, will join her on a trip to St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thomason and children of Dexter motored over to Henry Wards' where they were joined by Ben Ward and family and all enjoyed a camping trip at the Charleston bridge, where they fished and hunted for a few days.

Policemen in Egypt carry shields for protection.

Grandfather clocks are being made by old established firms at Furtwangler and Lenskirch in the Black Forest of Germany.

The farmer still has use for the multiplication table, despite the ups and downs in the agricultural situation, according to some figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. For example, the output of skim milk powder has doubled in the last 5 years; the number of cow testing associations has been doubled in the last 6 years; the quantity of ice cream produced has doubled in the last 12 years; and creamery butter in 15 years. If whole-milk production continues at the same rate as during the last 5 years, it will double in 23 1-2 years and purebred cattle, if they continue to increase as in the last two decades, will double in 30 years. The population of the United States comes next, having doubled in the last 39 years; the number of milk cows on farms has doubled in the last 44 years; factory cheese production has doubled in 46 years; and the average yield of milk per cow, if continued as in the last 5 years, will double in 60 years.

DEVASTATED AREA THREE MILES WIDE, 7 MILES LONG

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Mayor Watanabe of Yokohama, a man and his wife of the name of Shrift, believed to have been attached to the American consulate and H. Horne, commercial secretary of the Yokohama British Consulate, are reported to have lost their lives in the earthquake.

Latest reports from Tokio report that the devastated district of the capital extends three miles south and seven miles east and west. It is declared 350,000 houses were destroyed by the fire which followed the earthquake. The fire raged fifty hours before it was brought under control.

Fukuma, a member of the staff of the newspaper Asahi of Tokio, escaped from the burning city Saturday, and walked for three days and nights in the direction of Osaka. He finally managed to catch a train and arrived in Osaka today. He reports all the towns and villages he passed were destroyed, among them being Hashioji, Atsuta, Hiratsuka, Kodzu and Gotemba. He declared the devastation everywhere was terrible, and the country people terrorized.

Something like 30,000 horses are killed in bull fights in Spain every year.

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